

USAID/MADAGASCAR

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

Please Note:

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Ms. Valerie Dickson-Horton
Acting Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Africa
U.S. Agency for International Development

Dear Valerie,

It is with great pride in our programs, our staff and our partners that I submit this year's R4. We have made real strides in our efforts to reduce poverty, improve health and family planning, protect biodiversity and help the Malagasy people to exercise their private initiative. We have truly touched the lives of the Malagasy through meaningful assistance for recovery following the devastating cyclones of early 2000. If there is one area that disappoints us, it is Madagascar's troubled and incomplete democratic transition, as manifested in the slow development of transparent, accountable government, inconsistent application of the rule of law, and a weakening of support for multi-party democracy.

We face formidable challenges, but we have enormous opportunities to contribute to the future of Madagascar. The Government of Madagascar (GOM) and other donors recognize us as a leader on issues such as HIV/AIDS prevention, child survival and maternal health, biodiversity conservation, anti-corruption, and poverty analysis. Our programs have been successful in leveraging resources from the host country, other donors and private sources. We believe that the Agency's newly proposed "Global Development Alliance" plays to our strengths in this respect. To make the most of these opportunities, we need your continuing support for increased OE and program resources.

Our number one management concern is relocation of the USAID offices to a more secure facility. We are thankful for the support being offered by the Agency. We seek your continued support in obtaining a co-location exception and limited security waivers, and in holding on to the Security Supplemental Funding that would be necessary for us to relocate. Our requirements are summarized in the R4 cable on Security Program Requirements and separate communications, such as ANTANANARIVO 0297.

OE budget analysis indicates that, even without the proposed relocation, it will not be possible to maintain our current OE levels and still be able to retain the staff necessary to fully implement our program, coordinate with the GOM and other donors, and sustain our successes in leveraging donor and private resources. Even with FY01 OE relief, we must still reduce our OE-funded staff to the core, absorbing a 10% cut since the end of FY00. Nevertheless, modest increases in OE are needed in FY02 and FY03.

We do not need to convince you of the gravity of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Rather, we add our voice to those who are calling for increased resources for USAID to prevent the spread of this frightening disease. Madagascar is blessed with a still low prevalence of HIV: prevalence in sentinel sites has climbed from 0.01% in 1996 to 0.74% in 2000. Since it has some of the highest rates of sexually transmitted disease in the world, up to 82% among high-risk groups, the country

is exceedingly vulnerable to an HIV/AIDS explosion. Add to this a dangerous new phenomenon of transient labor exposed to risk in mining boomtowns, and there is true cause for concern. USAID Madagascar has been a leader in sounding the alarm on HIV/AIDS and developing prevention models. We have leveraged GOM, World Bank and private foundation resources. As the fight against HIV/AIDS scales up, we have the opportunity to achieve substantial impacts, if only we had greater resources in this area. We look to you to support our request for increasing our annual HIV/AIDS budget to \$2.5 to \$3 million per year.

There is a national consensus that highly centralized administration from the capital must give way to more participatory and decentralized governance. But initial decentralization steps, including recent elections to create Provincial Councils and a National Senate, suggest a decrease in pluralism and citizens' fatigue with Madagascar's slow progress in reducing their poverty. There is a compelling need to work with citizens' groups to engage regional and national governments effectively, to reduce corruption and improve governance and transparency. We remain committed to supporting the consolidation of democracy and rule of law. We have made meaningful contributions in the development of commercial law, the administration of justice, and strengthening informed dialogue between civil society and national and local government entities. Unfortunately, our Special Program Objective, *Improved Environment for Private Initiative*, has been underfunded since it was approved in June 1998. We greatly appreciate the additional support provided through special initiatives, but they have come at the cost to the Mission of bending our strategic framework and diverting scarce staff resources to developing funding proposals and implementing small, discrete activities. We are seeking additional core funding primarily to meet more of the large, unmet demand for our civil society sub-grants program. As we move forward, we expect to focus on strengthening civil society and civic education while promoting greater public accountability.

Madagascar's biodiversity-rich forest areas are poised for a sustainable economic take-off. Corruption and poor governance in the exploitation of forest and mineral resources pose serious threats to this opportunity. This problem will receive increased attention in our environmental programs. Agriculture resources are requested as a complement to Environment funding in order to help Madagascar seize the opportunity to become a showcase where poverty alleviation, economic growth and biodiversity conservation go hand in hand. This funding would strengthen support to market-oriented agricultural intensification through producer organizations to increase rural incomes and discourage slash and burn farming -- the greatest cause of deforestation and loss of biodiversity in Madagascar. We are requesting that our Environment funds be supplemented by \$1 million in Agriculture funds in FY02 and by at least \$4 million in FY03.

Our Mission is managing \$17 million in IDA funds for post-cyclone rehabilitation activities under the Southern African Flood Supplemental. Rehabilitation activities have been successfully integrated into our health and natural resource management strategic objectives. An Addendum to our CSP was issued in January 2001 to document program adjustments, including the establishment of a new Intermediate Result 3.5, *Productive Infrastructure and Systems Rehabilitated*. The Mission plans to submit a new CSP for FY03 to 08 during FY02, with funding for the new CSP to begin in FY03. We propose to participate in a parameters discussion for this new CSP in November of this year.

We appreciate the commitment and support of our colleagues in Washington, Nairobi and Gaborone, and we look forward to another great year, filled with accomplishments.

Sincerely,

Karen Poe
Mission Director

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Glossary

AAPS	:Health Promotion Support Activities
ADR	:Alternative Dispute Resolution
ADRA	:Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ADS	:Automated Directive System
AGERAS	:Support to the Regionalized Management and Spatial Approach
AGEX	:Executing Agencies
AGOA	:Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	:Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AMC	:Average Monthly Contraceptive Consumption
ANAE	:National Association for Environmental Actions
ANGAP	:Protected Area Network Management Authority (National Park Service)
APEM	:Association to Promote Business in Madagascar
APIFM	:Mutualist Financial Institution Association
APN(s)	:Nature Protection Agent(s)
APPROPOP	:Population Assistance Program
ARD/Checchi	:Associates in Rural Development/Checchi Joint Venture
ASF	:Actions Without Borders
ASSONG	:Family Planning NGO Association
ATRIIP	:Africa Trade and Investment Policy Program
BASICS	:Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival
BCC	:Behavior Change Communication
BUCEN	:Bureau of Census
CAMM	:Madagascar Arbitration and Mediation Center
CAP	:Commercial Agriculture Promotion Project
CAPE	:Protected Areas and Ecotourism Component of NEAP
CASC	:Local Health Committee
CDSO	:Crude Degummed Soya Oil
CEDII	:Inter-Institutional Documentation Center
CEF	:Communication, Education, Training
CEM	:National Savings Bank
CFE	:NEAP Funding Committee
CFR	:Codes of Federal Regulation
CFSIGE	:Training Center for Geographic Information Science and the Environment
CI	:Conservation International
CISCO/DINEC	:School District
CMS	:Commercial Market Strategies
CNS	:National Disaster Response Committee
COA	:Chamber of Accounts (similar to US Inspector General Office)
COP	:Chief of Party
CPR	:Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRDA	:Business Law Reform Committee
CRIC	:Donor/NGO Disaster Emergency Steering Committee
CRS	:Catholic Relief Services
CSBF	:Bank and Finance Supervision Committee

CSO	:Civil Society Organization
CSs	:PL 480 Title II Cooperating Sponsors
CTA	:Supporting Technical Unit
DDC	:Land Tenure Division
DDSS	:Demographic and Social Statistics Division
DEAP	:Park Entrance Fees
DG	:Director
DIVB	:Department of Information and Valuation of Biodiversity
DPT3	:Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (3) Vaccines
ECHO	:Environmental Change and Health Outcomes
EIA	:Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	:Environmental Information Systems
EMC	:Marine and Coastal Environment
EP1-3	:Environmental Program Phase 1, 2, 3
EPI	:Expanded Immunization Program
EPIC	:Parastatal
EPM	:Priority Household Survey
ESFUM	:Multiple-Use Forest Ecosystem
EU	:European Union
FAMPLAN	:Family Planning projection model
FANTA	:Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance
FEM	:Women Entrepreneurs of Madagascar
FMD	:Financial Market Development Project
FORAGE	:Regional Support Funds for Environmental Management
FP	:Family Planning
FTM	:Madagascar Cartography Institute
GAVI	:Global Alliance for Vaccination and Immunization
GCSE	:Water and Soil Management
GEF	:Global Environment Fund
GELOSE	:Secure Local Management
GIS	:Geographical Information Systems
GOM	:Government of Madagascar
HCFFP	:Host Country Food For Peace
HMIS	:Health Management Information System
IBRD	:International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICDPs	:Integrated Conservation and Development Projects
IDLI	:International Development Law Institute
IEC	:Information, Education and Communication
IFEN	:Inventory of National Forest Ecosystems
IFES	:International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IMCI	:Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
INSTAT	:National Statistics Institute
I-PRSP	:Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
IQC	:Indefinite Quantity Contract
IR	:Intermediate Result
IRRI	:Intentional Rice Research Institute

JIRAMA	:Malagasy National Electricity and Water Supply Company
JSI	:John Snow Incorporated
KEPEM	:Knowledge and Effective Policies for Environmental Management Project
LDI	:Landscape Development Interventions
LRJ	:Legal, Regulatory and Judicial Reform Activity
LTТА	:Long Term Technical Assistance
M&E	:Monitoring and Evaluation
MAELSP	:Madagascar Agricultural Export Liberalization Project
MDM	:Medecins du Monde
MEC	:Viable Credit Mechanism
MECIE	:Madagascar's Environmental Impact Legislation
MEF	:Ministry of Water and Forest
MICS	:Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOH	:Ministry of Health
MOI	:Ministry of Interior
MOJ	:Ministry of Justice
MOST	:Micronutrient Operational Strategies and Technologies
MOU	:Memorandum of Understanding
MPP	:Mission Performance Plan
NEAP	:National Environmental Action Plan
NGO	:Non Governmental Organization
NIEDA	:New Ideas for Export Development Aid
NRM	:Natural Resources Management
NTFPs	:Non Timber Forest Products
OFDA	:A.I.D. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
ONE	:National Office for the Environment
ONP	:National Office of Population
P&P	:Poverty and Participation Project
PA(s)	:Protected Area(s)
PACD	:Project Assistance Completion Date
PACT	:Private Agencies Collaborating Together
Pact/Ilo	:Civil society development program managed by Pact/Madagascar
PAGE	:Environment Management Technical Assistance Project
PAS	:Public Affairs Section
PASA	:Participating Agency Service Agreement
PCA	:President of the Board of Directors
PCV	:Peace Corps Volunteer
PDFN	:National Forestry Plan
PNVA	:National Agricultural Extension Project
PPI	:Small Irrigation Perimeter
PSC	:Personal Service Contract
PVO	:Private Voluntary Organization
REDSO/ESA	:Regional Economic Development Services Office for East & Southern Africa
REF	:Finalized Environmental Research

RIG	:Regional Inspector General
RP	:Results Package
SA	:Private Company
SAVEM	:Sustainable Approaches to Viable Environmental Management
SMLC	:Multi-Local Structures for Consultations
STD	:Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	:Sexually Transmitted Infections
TELMA	:Telecommunications Company of Madagascar
TI	:Transparency International
UNDP	:United Nations for Development Program
UNFPA	:United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	:United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	:United States Agency for International Development
USDA	:United States Department of Agriculture
USG	:United States Government
USPVO	:United States Private Voluntary Organization
VAM	:Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
WFP	:World Food Program
WWF	:World Wide Fund for Nature
WTO	:World Trade Organization
ZIE	:Ecotourist Investment Zone

Overview Factors Affecting Program Performance

The principal USG strategic goals in Madagascar are democracy, human welfare and the environment: We help the Malagasy people to break out of poverty; retard the HIV/AIDS pandemic; improve child and maternal health; stabilize population growth; recover from the devastating cyclones of 2000; deepen democracy; strengthen trade links with the U.S.; and, manage one of the earth's most extraordinary sources of biodiversity.

The main challenge confronting USAID and other donors in Madagascar is poverty: 71% of its citizens were living in absolute poverty in 1999. This situation is mainly due to low economic growth and a rapidly increasing population against the backdrop of 20 years of failed socialist economic and regulatory policies that discouraged private sector investment and growth. While economic growth has picked up, averaging 4.1% (1997-99), it has not yet had an impact on overall poverty. Urban poverty fell from 63% in 1997 to 52% in 1999, but rural poverty rose slightly, to 77%. Moreover, the country suffers from intense deforestation, soil erosion, declines in soil fertility, poor health status (particularly in children), and weak political and social institutions.

Democracy in Madagascar remains fragile. A late 2000 election to constitute the first Provincial Councils was a critical step in decentralization. However, the outcomes of this and the recent Senate election appear to indicate weakening support for multi-party democracy. Political and administrative processes move slowly; significant delays have already affected our program, where laws are pending review by parliament, and where the Government of Madagascar (GOM) is slow in releasing even available World Bank funds. Presidential elections are likely to slow the pace of legislative action again in 2001. Another serious concern is public sector corruption at all levels. The press is increasingly speaking out against corruption, drawing national attention to illegal mining and logging operations and misuse of public funds.

Despite these difficult challenges, donors agree that the country is now more positively positioned for future growth. In December 2000, Madagascar adopted an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) and reached the Decision Point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Madagascar's debt service ratio, which had reached 46% in 1996, will decline to 5.3 % by 2003 with the HIPC initiative. As a result, the GOM will be able to use \$60 million in savings from debt relief for poverty reduction in 2001. Madagascar has also taken necessary steps to benefit from U.S. trade preferences under the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA). Overall, the environment for private investment in Madagascar is improving, as reflected in the increase in private investment from 4.8% of GDP in 1998 to an estimated 6.5% in 1999.

The U.S. Mission has been a catalyst in efforts to increase government transparency and accountability. We played a pivotal role in dialogue between the GOM and donors on the HIPC program: we led the call for rigorous conditionality on HIV/AIDS prevention, and transparency and accountability in public finance and the environmental sector; and our assistance to the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) for research on poverty made a significant analytical contribution to Madagascar's I-PRSP. The U.S. Mission has also provided leadership in the

GOM-donor Human Rights Working Group, and we are helping to draft and put in place laws and regulations to promote transparency.

USAID's program is a premier lab in Madagascar for new models of development, leveraging resources for scale-up from other donors, private businesses and foundations.

USAID Madagascar is pioneering a program to link health, population and environment interventions at the field level through collaboration of local and U.S. partners. Examples of USAID leveraging include: the World Bank's \$2 million financing for contraceptives and \$10 million support for new GOM HIV/AIDS initiatives; a \$1.0 million, four-year grant from the Gates Foundation to Population Services International (PSI) for improving the reproductive health of adolescents; a \$15 million grant over five years to introduce new vaccines and expand routine coverage from the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI); and the African Development Bank's \$1 million program for rehabilitation of the southern railway. If we are to continue leveraging this support, we will not be able to make additional reductions to our staffing levels.

The Special Program Objective (SPO), *Improved Environment for Private Initiative* is meeting expectations. **SPO partners and programs helped raise citizens' and entrepreneurs' participation in Madagascar's economy and polity.** The number of firms in the formal sector grew by an estimated 9.5%, indicating that the environment for private initiative is improving, but the impact of economic liberalization has yet to trickle down to the rural poor. USAID programs made considerable progress in the areas of improved commercial laws and support of more informed public dialogue and decisions, but the application of law remains inconsistent, and civil society participation in national-level public policy decisions is nascent. Principal implementation constraints have been delays in adoption of business and governance legislation, shortfalls in funding (affecting our microfinance, trade and investment and civil society activities), and the excessive demands on staff time to compete for funding under special initiatives, when the core program was under-funded. USAID success in strengthening the ability of civil society organizations to effectively interact with local government has reinforced our belief that increasing participation of civil society in Madagascar's economic and political decision-making is key to further enhancing transparency and accountability.

Strategic Objective 2 (SO2), *Smaller, and Healthier Families* is meeting expectations. **SO2 partners are increasing attention to HIV/AIDS prevention and continue to strengthen child survival and family planning programs.** HIV/AIDS prevention and operations research activities targeted at high-risk populations complement USAID's highly successful family planning and condom promotion program. USAID is helping to define policies and develop models for effective nutrition programs, while encouraging communities and families to play an active role in disease recognition and prevention. To inform allocation of scarce health sector resources, USAID supports the improvement of health, nutrition, and demographic data. Setbacks in 2000 included major cyclones, a slow-down in the social marketing of condoms, Ministry of Health (MOH) restrictions on training public health workers, and numerous transfers of qualified MOH staff.

Strategic Objective (SO3), *Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Areas* is exceeding expectations. **USAID support is reducing human pressure on forests and creating**

economic and social incentives for biodiversity conservation. Over 8% of Madagascar is now protected, compared to 4.7% in 1989, with 15 of 16 critical habitats in the protected area network. Moreover, USAID leadership raised improved natural resource management to the forefront of Donor-Government debt reduction dialogue. Significant issues in implementation of SO3 involved addressing illegal exploitation of natural resources, increasing the effectiveness and reducing the complexity of the multi-donor-supported Environmental Program, and responding to the 2000 cyclones. Donor unity in pressing the GOM to honor its forest and mining governance commitments will remain our principal concern because lack of political will undermines both our biodiversity conservation objectives and our goal to reduce poverty.

FY02 marks the final funding year for the FY98–03 CSP. Several adjustments have already been made to our program in light of past funding shortfalls: microfinance and trade and investment activities have been cut back; our biodiversity conservation program has scaled back interventions in one of three ecoregions; and support to national institutions on natural resource management has been reduced. Current FY 02 budget planning levels will have the following impacts: opportunities to capitalize on our leadership on HIV/AIDS prevention will be handicapped; agricultural intensification and market development, and continued leadership to improve governance in our biodiversity conservation program will be severely constrained; we will not be able to support further changes in business laws; and our civil society sub-grants program will be underfunded.

In response to damage caused by three cyclones in early 2000, USAID supports a highly successful recovery program, benefiting over 300,000 of the estimated 700,000 people in affected areas. In January 2001, the Mission approved an addendum to the CSP that describes how \$17 million in Southern Africa Flood Supplemental (IDA) resources were incorporated into our SOs 2 and 3. Notably, a new Intermediate Result 3.5, *Productive Infrastructure and Systems Rehabilitated* was incorporated into SO3.

The first funding year for a new CSP will be FY03. The Mission proposes to engage the Bureau in a parameters discussion in November 2001 and to submit a new CSP in May 2002. We are engaged in studies and consultations in the build-up to the strategic planning exercise. This R4 represents is the first opportunity to share some of our thinking on future programming. Consequently, the levels and sectors discussed are at this stage tentative and open for future discussion.

USAID's contributions in Madagascar stretch far beyond actual program budgets. Our influence and leveraging, as noted above, are substantial. However, this takes time and personnel. We have achieved economies where possible. Nevertheless, the Mission's OE is being stretched thinner each year. Our OE request is based on the assumption that we will remain in the current office facility. In it, we request modest OE increases in FY02 and 03. Resource needs to relocate to a facility that meets diplomatic security standards are addressed in the FY03 R4 cable on Security Program Requirements.

SO Text for SO: 687-001 Improved environment for private initiative

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Objective ID: 687-001

Objective Name: Improved environment for private initiative

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: (Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):

25% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
25% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
25% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
25% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

rule of law in the conduct of business, and as ends in themselves. By 2002, we will have contributed to modernization of the nation's business codes as well as to better enforcement of these codes through such means as Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and training judges. We also will have contributed to changing the way in which government formulates and implements public policy, from a top-down approach to one which relies much more heavily on the genuine participation of the Malagasy people. The premise of this pioneering USAID program in Madagascar is that participation and better policy go hand in hand.

Key Results:

SPO demonstrated notable results in the past year with respect to its two intermediate results. First, legal, policy, and financial conditions for trade and investment improved. The reform of key laws facilitating business entry and exit, the production of a CD-ROM of major laws and regulations, the development of local civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote ADR and to fight corruption all contributed to raising citizens' and entrepreneurs' participation in Madagascar's economy and polity. Moreover, the number of persons accessing microfinance services exceeded expectations (Table 2) and the number of firms in the formal sector grew in 2000 by an estimated 9.5% (Table 1), indicating that the environment for private initiative continues to improve in Madagascar. Second, SPO contributed to more informed public participation in economic and legal issues. Targets for improving economic analysis and civil society's role in public dialogue and decisions were attained (Table 4), and contributed to the quality of Madagascar's Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP). The I-PRSP contains several priorities promoted by USAID, e.g. increased resources for justice; rigorous conditionality in HIV/AIDS prevention, and transparency and accountability in public finance and natural resource management.

Performance and Prospects:

The environment for private initiative changed significantly over the past year. The economic climate improved as Madagascar adopted an I-PRSP, reached the Decision Point for debt relief under the Highly-Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, and satisfied conditions to benefit from the U.S. Africa Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA). Economic growth reached 4.8% in 2000. The democracy and governance picture was mixed. Provincial Council elections were held, an initial step in decentralization. Government corruption received increased attention in the press and on the streets of Antananarivo. The political process moved slowly, with key pieces of legislation affecting business and governance delayed. National Senate and Presidential elections are likely to slow the pace of legislative action again in 2001.

In the areas of improving rule of law and administration of justice, USAID activities have had a number of achievements: Most notable was a multi-donor, multi-GOM agency effort spearheaded by USAID that produced a word-searchable CD-ROM containing 300 Malagasy legal texts and regulations. Of 1,000 copies printed, 650 are for private sale throughout the nation, and 350 copies were sold within one month after coming onto the market. Second, the Malagasy Business Law Reform Committee (CRDA) drafted four major laws, on: 1) partnerships, limited liability companies, and public corporations (the Companies Code), 2) bankruptcy, 3) leasing, and 4) secured transactions (Table 3). The Companies Code gives entrepreneurs greater flexibility in choosing organizational form and methods of finance, enabling establishment of single proprietorships with limited liability. USAID expects that these laws will be taken up in the May 2001 legislative session. Third, USAID continued to be the lead

donor in supporting Malagasy efforts to fight corruption. With our support, the Transparency International affiliate in Madagascar was formally registered as an association. Positive measures by the GOM to fight corruption include the design of public procurement reforms following a USAID workshop on the subject, the drafting of an anti-corruption law, and improving media coverage of governance issues. Fourth, USAID introduced Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) to Madagascar: assistance in drafting the Arbitration Law adopted in 1998; training -- which led to the formation of seven regional ADR committees; and creation of the Malagasy Arbitration and Mediation Center, which offers arbitration and mediation services to resolve commercial disputes. These important activities all build on previous USAID efforts to improve access to the law by judges, lawyers, entrepreneurs, and citizens, and are key to enhancing the rule of law in Madagascar.

USAID support of more informed public dialogue and decisions (IR1.2) is producing results. One component strengthens Malagasy capacity to analyze poverty. It has resulted in a consistent set of household data spanning 1993-1999 and analyses on trends in the incidence of poverty, geographical and gender disparities, and determinants of poverty which form the analytical cornerstone of Madagascar's PRSP. A second component strengthens civil society's participation in public debate and decision-making. It is facilitating participation of civil society in development of the PRSP, thus helping the GOM follow-through on its commitment to engage all segments of the population in the national poverty strategy. In two provincial capitals, the municipalities demonstrated their commitment to citizen outreach by increasing their communications budgets appreciably. Civil society organizations have helped give their constituents greater voice as evidenced, for example, by upgrades to one city's transport system that resulted from the joint actions of a local consumers group and the transport owners' association. Open dialogue with citizens' groups in two provinces constitutes a sea change in local government behavior towards its constituents following a long tradition of secrecy and unilateral decisions during the failed socialist experiment (see Table 4).

The U.S. Mission was able to help a large Malagasy civil society organization train monitors for the 2000 Provincial elections through the Africa Regional Democracy Fund (ARDF). This was largely successful as a first step in tempering a perceived trend towards growing citizen disillusionment with the electoral process. Lessons learned are being used in preparations for the upcoming Presidential elections, and include the need to involve local communities in civic education and voter registration drives. With funding from ARDF, the Mission will continue to provide support to strengthen the credibility of Madagascar's electoral process at this critical juncture in the nation's democratic transition.

Over the past several years, USAID support for expanded access to financial services has helped the Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM) strengthen its institutional capacity to service its large and growing client and deposit base. As the foremost provider of savings services to poor households and microentrepreneurs, its more than 570,000 clients -- 48% of whom are women -- represent 6.8% of the adult population of Madagascar. Table 2 shows that the number of new CEM clients grew by 10.7% in 2000. This past year, USAID support strengthened the institution's financial management and privatization efforts. A law to re-constitute CEM as a (partially) privatized corporation is pending before the Legislature. Future support will help

expand and enhance the CEM's existing savings services and lay the ground for future microlending.

The Mission provided in-country training on the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its basic agreements to a cross-section of government and business through the Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) program. Results include the Commerce Director's initiative to conduct workshops on WTO accords in Provincial capitals. FY00 ATRIP funding will build on this base to increase the knowledge and application of trade accords (including AGOA), strengthen the private sector's role in trade and investment policy reform, and help implement priority reforms (e.g., improved customs administration).

USAID support to enhance the national telecommunications system to accommodate up-to-date Internet technologies through the Leland Initiative was augmented by the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI). With public and private partners, USAID extended the infrastructure required for direct Internet access to two additional Provincial capitals. EDDI is assisting both the municipal information center and the university in one of these cities to enhance communication and collaboration among civil society and academic partners through improved use of computers and the Internet. U.S. support to open telecommunications to increased competition continues to bear fruit with two new companies offering satellite up-link services, challenging the market dominance of the first provider.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Funding for this program continues to fall below Country Strategic Plan (CSP) approved levels. In FY00, the Mission was able to compensate in part by acquiring additional special initiative funding. Modest ESF funds are forthcoming in FY 01 and an EDDI request is pending. Lack of funding to continue support for legal reform will preclude Mission work on additional business law reforms. Microfinance indicators will have to be re-visited if PRIME funding is not continued. With the transition to the new program in support of IR1.2, the Mission is replacing an indicator (see Tables 4 and 5). In preparation for a new CSP, FY 03-08, we plan democracy and governance and microfinance assessments.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID collaborates closely with the World Bank and French to support for legal and judicial reform. In microfinance, the World Bank and other donors support the development of savings and loan institutions. The French have expressed interest in partnering with USAID to support CEM's privatization. The French and EU support quick economic surveys and analyses and their work strongly complements USAID's support for poverty analysis. USAID is the lead donor supporting civil society, but the UNDP, EU, and Germans (primarily through Friedrich Ebert Foundation) also support civil society strengthening and improved local governance.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Associates in Rural Development and Checchi & Company Consulting (ARD/Checchi), Jureco (local law firm), Chemonics, Pact, Cornell University, World Learning, IFES, and Sinergic (local IT company), Cabinet Performance (local consulting firm).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved environment for private initiative - Table 1

Objective ID: 687-001

Approved: July 22, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: SPO-Level Improved environment for private initiative

Indicator: Number of new firms created each year

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of registrations of newly incorporated firms (companies) from all seven regional offices of the National Statistics Agency (INSTAT).

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	1019
1998	NA	1175
1999	1233	1389 (a)
2000	1356	1262 (b) (c)
2001	1492	NA
2002	1641	NA
2003	NA	NA

Source:

INSTAT (National Institute of Statistics) tabulates the data from its own records. All new firms must register with INSTAT to get the "statistical card" required for doing business.

Indicator/Description:

New firms include corporations, limited liability partnerships, and a very small number of other types of companies. The indicator does not measure a relatively large number of "individual enterprises," e.g. street vendors, the data for which are less timely and whose contribution to productive earnings and employment less certain.

Comments:

(a) The data reported for 1999 in last year's R4 was a preliminary estimate (1305); the actual data for 1999 is reported here.

(b) Data reported for 2000 is an estimate based on figures received at the time of the R4 preparation. This estimation was calculated based on the assumption that the growth of new firms in non-responding districts (approximately 19% of the total districts) was the same as growth in responding districts. In next year's R4 we will report the actual data for 2000.

(c) Targets were established based on the assumption that new company creation would grow by 10 percent per year. While the growth rate of new firms did not reach the target, the absolute growth of firms in operation was still robust: 9.5% in 2000 (compared to 11.7% in 1999). We are re-examining the targets (and the validity of the assumption of constant growth in the rate of new company creation), and believe that a revision of targets may be justified. However, we are not yet ready to provide alternative targets.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved environment for private initiative - Table 2

Objective ID: 687-001

Approved: July 22, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: IR 1.1 Improved legal, financial, and policy conditions for trade and investment

Indicator: Number of clients at the Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM): Total

Disaggregated By: Gender

Unit of Measure: Number of clients : Total

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	365,559
1997	428,000	420,602
1998	460,000	471,245
1999	500,000	517,414
2000	545,000	573,113
2001	595,000	NA
2002	650,000	NA

Source:

Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM)

Indicator/Description:

"Number of Clients" is the total number of CEM clients having a savings deposit account. The Actual number of Total Clients represents the total number of such CEM clients on December 31 of the year shown.

Comments:

The percentage increase in the Number of Clients during 2000 was 10.7%. The 2000 Number of Clients represented about 6.8% of the adult population of Madagascar. On the same date in 1996 it approximated 4.9%. In 2000, the number of female clients represented 48% of the total clients.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved environment for private initiative - Table 2A

Objective ID: 687-001

Approved: July 23, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: IR 1.1 Improved legal, financial, and policy conditions for trade and investment

Indicator: Number of clients at the Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM): Female

Disaggregated By: Gender

Unit of Measure: Number of Clients: Female

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	168,722
1997	NA	198,176
1998	NA	229,025
1999	NA	243,185
2000	NA	275,094

Source:

Savings Bank of Madagascar

Indicator/Description:

"Number of Clients" is the total number of CEM clients having a savings deposit account. The Actual number of Clients represents the total number of such CEM clients on December 31 of the year shown.

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved environment for private initiative - Table 2B

Objective ID: 687-001

Approved: July 22, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: IR 1.1 Improved legal, financial, and policy conditions for trade and investment

Indicator: Number of clients at the Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM): Male

Disaggregated By: Gender

Unit of Measure: Number of Clients

Number of Clients: Male

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	196,387
1997	NA	222,426
1998	NA	242,220
1999	NA	274,229
2000	NA	298,019

Source:

Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM)

Indicator/Description:

"Number of Clients" is the total number of CEM clients having a savings deposit account. The Actual number of Clients represents the total number of such CEM clients on December 31 of the year shown.

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved environment for private initiative - Table 3

Objective ID: 687-001

Approved: July 22, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: IR 1.1 Improved legal, financial, and policy conditions for trade and investment.

Indicator: Laws modernized in major areas of business law

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of laws modernized in major areas of business law

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	0
1998	1	1
1999	3	3
2000	4	0 (c)
2001	3	NA
2002	0	NA

Source:

Business Law Reform Commission, Ministry of Justice, Official Gazette

Indicator/Description:

Laws modernized in major areas of business law adopted by the National Assembly.

Comments:

(a) Analysis and selection of the legal reform priorities was determined in 1998 and updated in 1999 and 2000 by the Malagasy Business Law Reform Commission, the Ministry of Justice and other ministries, with the support of U.S. technical assistance.

(b) To qualify for inclusion as part of this indicator, a law must have benefited from USAID-financed technical assistance in terms of draft, comment and/or review while in draft stage, be significant in terms of its potential to remove a major obstacle to trade and/or investment and improving the environment for private initiative, and have been adopted by the National Assembly.

(c) The Government's preoccupation with decentralization and the preparation for HIPC eligibility have delayed the achievement of the planned performance target. USAID expects that these laws will be adopted either during the May or September 2001 session. USAID provided technical assistance to the Business Law Reform Commission in the drafting and review of the following four key business laws: Bankruptcy Law; Company Law (with provisions addressing General Partnership, Limited Partnerships, Limited Liability, and Public Corporations); Leasing Law; and Secured Transactions Law.

The Company Code has been approved by the Council of Government and by the Council of Ministers and is expected to be submitted to the National Assembly during its May 2001 session. USAID assistance influenced a number of key innovations. The new code will give entrepreneurs maximum flexibility with respect to choice of organizational form and methods of finance and, for the first time, will enable firms to incorporate as a single proprietorship. The new law also limits criminal penalties to violations that are not connected to fraud, thus bringing Malagasy law into conformity with international standards. Other innovations include easing the process for creating a new enterprise, better clarification of rights and responsibilities during the process of organization, and increased protection of minority interests.

While the Companies Code is expected to facilitate business entry, reform of the Bankruptcy Law should better enable the orderly termination of unsuccessful enterprises with as little damage as possible to creditors and other stakeholders. U.S. technical advice emphasized the economic rationale of lessening the punitive nature of the law in order to reduce the disincentive to declare bankruptcy. The Bankruptcy Law is under review within the Council of Government. The Leasing Law will enable a new form of credit of particular importance to promoting small and medium enterprise growth. The law is under review to ensure consistency with microfinance legislation. The Secured Transactions Law is in its final stage of preparation. The law is intended to facilitate the development of longer term finance by establishing clear, more flexible and standardized legal mechanisms for securing loans.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved environment for private initiative - Table 4

Objective ID: 687-001

Approved: July 22, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: IR 1.2 More informed public participation in economic and legal issues

Indicator: Issues addressed through an open, informed and participatory process

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of documented issues meeting indicator criteria

Year	Planned	Actual
2000 (B)	2	2
2001	4	N/A
2002	6	N/A
2003	NA	NA

Source:

USAID D&EG Partners

Indicator/Description:

This is a newly reported indicator for the period 2000-2002. An issue is considered to be a series of related questions arising from or relating to public policy, programs or practice, or relating to a specific situation within the public sphere.

Reported issues meet the following criteria:

Open: The issue was addressed at the initiative of public officials or with the active participation of public officials.

Information on the issue was widely available and made public with no unwarranted restrictions. Debate was open to all groups and announced publicly ahead of time.

Informed: The issue was addressed on the basis of significant, objective information and analysis.

Participatory: Individuals and groups were able to freely voice their opinions. Principal positions were acknowledged and debated.

Comments:

Only those issues addressed with the support of USAID-financed partners and for which documentable evidence is available are reported here. However, the activity is expected to have an impact on the overall policy-making environment beyond project duration.

Under the leadership of two local NGOs and with the support of the Ilo Project, the issue of the dwindling level of Fianarantsoa's water source, was discussed publicly with the Water and Forest Service, the public utility company, the Regional Issues Group and local neighborhood associations. As a result, three new civil society organizations joined the NGOs to form a coalition that developed an advocacy program on the issue.

Following a written commitment to resolve transportation problems, the Professional Urban Transport Bureau, the Association of Fianarantsoa Consumers and the Transport Federation publicly discussed key transport issues. The end result averted a transport strike and the Transport Federation offered to train drivers and introduce private bus controls while the association of consumers will undertake measures to improve bus cleanliness and the Transport Bureau will undertake measures to reduce police corruption.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved environment for private initiative - Table 5

Objective ID: 687-001

Approved: 0000-00-00

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: IR 1.2 More Informed Public Participation in Economic and Legal Issues

Indicator: Key actions taken by powerholders to increase communication and dialogue with civil society on economic and legal issues.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of discrete, visible or documented actions

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	0
1997	3	3
1998	7	7
1999	5	7
2000	3 (a)	3

Source:

USAID D&EG partners

Indicator/Description:

Actions include for example, holding public hearings, town meetings and the appointment of civil society representatives on government bodies.

Comments:

Only those actions supported by USAID-financed partners for which documentable evidence is available are reported.

Actions include:

1) The official inauguration of the City Information Center in January 2000 in Fianarantsoa followed the issuance of two administrative memos on access to information and the new municipal communication policy: the center enables public access to the city budget, administrative accounts, council decisions, executive orders and land use data.

2) and 3) --Mahajanga and Fianarantsoa--. City officials increased the Communication Service budget for calendar year 2000 [by 54% in Mahajanga and by 20% in Fianarantsoa] following positive results from improved information and dialogue on public issues, such as property taxes, water privatization and transport.

(a) As the project ended in July 2000, the target was revised from 5 key actions to 3 for 2000.

Note: This indicator will not be included next year

SO Text for SO: 687-002 Smaller, healthier families

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Objective ID: 687-002

Objective Name: Smaller, healthier families

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: (Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
20% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
20% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
15% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
15% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
15% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
5% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
10% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Population

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

SO2 is linked to the Agency's goal of stabilizing the world's population and protecting human health. The primary Agency objective that this SO addresses is "improving infant and child health and nutrition, and reducing infant and child mortality." The secondary objectives are reducing unintended pregnancies and limiting the spread of HIV/AIDS. The SO contributes to

the MPP goals of protecting human health including the prevention of infectious disease, promoting smaller families and minimizing human suffering from natural disasters.

USAID is at the forefront of an aggressive STD/HIV prevention campaign. While Madagascar is still blessed with a low incidence of HIV, prevalence in sentinel sites has climbed from 0.01% in 1996 to 0.74% in 2000. Since it has among the highest rates of classic sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the world (up to 82% of female sex workers have one STD and 37% have active syphilis), the country is exceedingly vulnerable to an HIV/AIDS explosion. Add to this a dangerous new phenomenon of transient labor exposed to high risk in mining boomtowns, and there is true cause for concern. Eligible women using modern contraceptives was 12% in 2000, and significant unmet demand for family planning services continues. Child mortality and malnutrition in Madagascar are among the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Child immunization rates are unacceptably low. Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds help to improve the health and nutritional status of women and children age five and under; prevent STD/HIV/AIDS through activities with high-risk populations; and increase the use of quality demographic and health data by decision-makers. Development Assistance (DA) funds support increased use of modern contraceptives and improve the quality of family planning services.

Regular natural disasters exacerbate Madagascar's difficulties and draw scarce resources away from development efforts. In 2000, two cyclones and one intense tropical storm struck Madagascar. CSD and Title II funds were reprogrammed for immediate response and \$4.0 million in IDA funds supported cyclone recovery activities. While leading USAID's disaster response, the SO2 team successfully implemented a dynamic portfolio linking the more traditional health, population, nutrition portfolio with environment, food security, Title II resources and disaster preparedness, mitigation and response.

Key Results:

SO 2 is: 1) Increasing the use of priority child survival interventions: children receiving Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT3) immunizations increased from 48% in 1997 to 55% in 2000; exclusive breastfeeding increased from 24% to 68% in target groups; 2) Preventing STDs and HIV/AIDS: condom sales through social marketing increased from 1.1 million in 1996 to over 5.3 million in 2000; 3) Improving access to reproductive health and family planning services: the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) increased from 5% in 1992 to 12% in 2000; the number of sites where couples have access to reproductive health and family planning services grew from under 150 in 1992 to over 1,000 in 2000; and 4) Improving the use of data for decision making and policy development laying a sound analytic foundation for developing the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID's innovative programs that engage communities, support local leadership, promote partnership and integrate related health, environment, and food security activities build more sustainable programs and complement the Government of Madagascar's (GOM) priority to devolve authorities and resources to the regions. Technical support to Municipal Health Action Committees and direct grants to County Health Departments strengthen local technical management and improve local capacity in financial management. Delays in GOM budget execution, restrictions on training of public health workers, and numerous transfers of qualified staff slowed the expansion of this highly successful program in 2000.

There has been a major turn around in the National Immunization Program. USAID leadership to develop a concerted Ministry of Health (MOH) and donor coalition to support the routine immunization program is succeeding: Preliminary data we reported last year showed the DPT3 coverage nationwide dropped to 36% when, in fact, it had increased to 57% in 1999 (Table 3). DPT3 rates at USAID program sites are over 73%, compared to 55% nationally for 2000. USAID's successes leveraged support for Madagascar from the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), bringing a total of \$15 million over five years to introduce new vaccines and expand coverage.

More than half of Malagasy children are malnourished. USAID and its partners are addressing this high rate of chronic malnutrition through intensive community-based nutrition education and services: women's groups, the child-to-child health education program, community-based family planning workers, as well as the public health services. A focused education effort has increased the percent of infants (0-6 months of age) exclusively breastfed from 24% to 68% in target groups. Early initiation of breastfeeding has increased from 34% to 73%. Results from the multi-donor 2000 Vitamin A survey indicate that 42% of children under 5 and 29% of women between 15 and 49 years are Vitamin A deficient. USAID will strengthen Vitamin A supplementation programs in target areas and expand food-based strategies to improve diet.

The results for contraceptive use reflect program improvements in 2000. The CPR has been at 12% over the past two years (Table 1). Social marketing of oral contraceptives and injectables increased significantly, with private sector commercial marketing accounting for 20% of all the CYPs (Table 2). An association of NGO and private sector family planning providers made considerable progress in shifting from the free distribution of contraceptives to partial cost-recovery. Another USAID partner developed and implemented a rapid, low cost, four-method family planning training course and trained over 860 outreach agents who are rapidly expanding service access in rural areas. USAID made a significant contribution to the national family planning logistics system, using the FamPlan model and pipeline tools to improve procurement planning. In contrast to 1999, no stock-outs were reported in 2000.

USAID led donors in persuading the government to create a multi-sector AIDS prevention program as a condition for debt relief through the HIPC (Highly Indebted Poor Countries) initiative. The Prime Minister initiated an inter-sectoral HIV/AIDS/STD committee and the GOM earmarked \$1.5 million in savings from debt relief in 2001 for HIV/AIDS prevention. USAID supported social marketing increased the sales of condoms by 18% in 2000 to almost 5.3 million (Table 4). Good progress but below the target. This program will conduct new research in 2001 to determine barriers to condom use and develop strategies to accelerate condom sales.

PVO partners' success with integration of Public Law 480 (PL 480) monetization and commodity resources with child survival funding is innovative among Agency programs. Total vaccination coverage at Catholic Relief Service (CRS) sites increased from 57% to 61% and exclusive breastfeeding to 6 months of age has increased from 24% to 55%. CRS has seen improvements in pre-natal care with an increase of 55 to 93% of mothers receiving at least two visits to a qualified health provider before delivery and increase from 46 to 82% of women receiving two doses of tetanus toxoid. CARE, in partnerships with the Centers for Disease Control and

Commercial Market Strategies, has expanded the production and use of " Sur Eau," a new safe water technology to improve household water quality and decrease diarrheal disease. To date, the partnership recruited 10,946 retailers of "Sur'Eau" and pre-positioned stock throughout the country before the cyclone season. The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is using PL480 monetization funds to link health and agriculture in 10,000 rural households in a cyclone corridor. ADRA has reached 14 % contraceptive prevalence among the target population in rural areas where very few couples were using modern methods before.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

There are no plans to change the SO2 management agreement. The family level indicator for increased use of contraceptive services, Couple Years of Protection (Table 2), will not be reported next year.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID led donors in creating conditionality and attracting funding for a high profile, multi-sectoral AIDS program in the context of debt relief under the HIPC program. USAID leveraged World Bank funding of \$10 million to support new GOM HIV initiatives channeled through the Prime Minister's Committee. This funding will allow an expansion in size and geographic focus of the USAID model programs. USAID is also the largest donor to the national family planning program, providing about \$4 million in FY02. The second largest donor, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) contributes an average of \$500,000 annually. Thanks to USAID policy dialogue, the World Bank will commit \$2 million to contraceptive procurements, allowing the mission to focus on other areas to improve family planning services. USAID is also the largest donor in child survival (\$4 million) in FY01 and food aid (\$6.5 million) per year. By comparison, UNICEF provides approximately \$400,000 per year for child survival activities. The World Bank, France and the European Union (EU) provide about \$5 million per year for health system development and national drug policy. The WFP provided about \$ 4.3 million in food assistance in 2000.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The GOM, John Snow International, Peace Corps, Care International, Catholic Relief Services, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, LINKAGES, MOST, FANTA, Family Health International, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Macro International, the Population Reference Bureau, Commercial Market Strategies, the Academy for Educational Development, Medicins du Monde, and the Environmental Health Project II (ECHO).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Smaller, healthier families - Table 1

Objective ID: 687-002

Approved: 09/14/1992

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: SO-Level Smaller, healthier families

Indicator: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) for modern methods, women in union 15 to 49 years.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of women 15 to 49 in union who are currently using modern contraceptives.

Year	Planned	Actual
1992 (B)	NA	5.1
1997	NA	9.7
1998	11.0	NA*
1999	12.0	12.7
2000	13.0	11.8
2001	13.0	NA
2002	14.0	NA

Source:

1992 and 1997 Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); the INSTAT, Priority Household Survey (EPM) results are used for 1999. A Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted by INSTAT with UNICEF support, provides preliminary data for 2000. An additional Priority Household Survey (EPM) will be conducted in 2001 with World Bank support, and a DHS3 in 2002.

*No national surveys were conducted in 1998.

Indicator/Description:

Number of women 15 to 49 in union who are currently using modern contraceptives as a percentage of all women 15 to 49 in union. Modern methods include: Oral Contraceptives, Injectables, Norplant, Condoms, male and female permanent methods, IUDs.

Comments:

The 2000 CPR is an estimate from the unpublished and still preliminary data from the UNICEF supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). An assessment of data quality will need to be done to assure the comparability with DHS and National Household Survey results. Trend analysis will be conducted on the survey data sets. The preliminary data for 2000 show a CPR of 11.8%. This level is slightly lower than data for 1999 that showed a CPR of 12.7%. However, in practical terms, the values are essentially the same. The rate has stabilized.

MOH restrictions in 2000 on family planning training and transfers of qualified staff slowed the expansion of our program. Therefore we are revising targets to reflect the current CPR of around 12% in 2000. The revised targets are 13% in 2001 and 14% in 2002.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Smaller, healthier families - Table 2

Objective ID: 687-002

Approved: 09/14/1992

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: IR 2.1 Family level - increased use of services and healthy behaviors

Indicator: Couple Years of Protection (CYP) provided by contraceptive methods

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Couple Years of Protection (CYP) is calculated by multiplying the quantity of contraceptives methods distributed by a standard conversion factor.

Year	Planned	Actual
1992 (B)	NA	72,000
1996	180,000	170,000
1997	240,000	240,000
1998	260,000	280,000
1999	300,000	320,000
2000	340,000	301,000
2001	340,000	NA
2002	380,000	NA

Source:

Family Planning Management Information System (FP/MIS)

Indicator/Description:

The CYP is defined as the estimated protection provided by family planning services during a one-year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to clients during that period. The CYP is calculated by multiplying the quantity of each method distributed to clients by a conversion factor, which yields an estimate of the duration of contraceptive protection provided per unit of that method. The conversion factors used in Madagascar include: injectables, number of doses divided by 4; barrier methods, number of units divided by 150; oral contraceptives, number of cycles divided by 15; IUD, number of insertions multiplied by 3.8; Norplant, number of insertions multiplied by 3.5; surgical contraceptives, number of interventions multiplied by 12.

Comments:

CYP estimates for 2000 are based on preliminary data. Final estimates will be completed in 2001. We have revised targets for 2001 and 2002 based on the current level. The decrease in CYP from 1999 is under investigation. The routine health data collection system is weak. Some data for FY2000 are not yet available.

Note: We will not report on this indicator next year.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Smaller, healthier families - Table 3

Objective ID: 687-002

Approved: 07/18/1997

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: IR 2.1 Family level - increased use of services and healthy behaviors

Indicator: Children receiving 3 doses of Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus (DPT3) coverage - percent

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Proportion of children 12-23 months receiving 3 doses of Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus (DPT) immunizations before 1 year of age. Consequently, information collected by surveys in 1999 refers to the situation in 1998.

Year	Planned	Actual
1992 (B)	NA	48
1997	65	48
1998	52	NA*
1999	54	57
2000	56	55
2001	58	NA
2002	60	NA

Source:

1992 and 1997 Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); the INSTAT, Priority Household Survey (EPM) preliminary results are used for 1999. A Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted by INSTAT provides preliminary data for 2000. An additional Priority Household Survey (EPM) will be conducted in 2001 with World Bank support and a DHS in 2002.

*No national surveys were conducted in 1998.

Indicator/Description:

Information based on nationally representative sample surveys which look at the child's immunization card or ask the mother or guardian for information

Comments:

This indicator is for national level DPT3 coverage. It was selected to demonstrate the ability of the program to sustain immunization coverage. Last year's preliminary National Household Survey results reported in last year's R4 greatly underestimated actual DPT3 coverage. After careful review of the data by a team of public health epidemiologists, the final results were found to have surpassed our target. We include the final estimate for 1999 in this table. The 2000 results are still preliminary and will again be carefully reviewed by specialists. They suggest that the program is on target. Coverage around 55-56% concur with other evidence based on field visits and routine reporting. There were no significant gender differences in immunization coverage rates.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Smaller, healthier families - Table 4

Objective ID: 687-002

Approved: 07/18/1997

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: IR 2.2 Community level - increased community participation leading to improved health and food security

Indicator: Condom sales through social marketing

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of condoms sold through social marketing program

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	1,051,000
1997	2,850,000	2,950,000
1998	5,000,000	3,392,862
1999	5,000,000	4,492,325
2000	7,000,000	5,280,720
2001	6,000,000	NA
2002	7,000,000	NA

Source:

Social marketing program monthly reports

Indicator/Description:

Units sold

Comments:

Although condom sales increased 18% in 2000 to almost 5.3 million, this is below our target. Discussions with Commercial Market Strategies (CMS) allowed us to establish more realistic targets for 2001 and 2002. It appears that the program could expand more rapidly, if promotion is increased and market research is conducted to better understand barriers to greater sales, and how to overcome them. A new product, Protector Plus, was launched with extensive support from the media and local singers and performers. Use of a cinemobile and a provocative hour-long video is extending the program's community mobilization approach to rural communities in Tamatave province. With support from a major foundation, CMS is also focussing on adolescent reproductive health issues in Tamatave province, especially in the major port city of Tamatave.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Smaller, healthier families - Table 5

Objective ID: 687-002

Approved: 07/18/1997

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: IR 2.3 Health center level - increased access to quality health services

Indicator: Total number of clinical sites providing FP services nationwide

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of fixed health sites with trained health workers, contraceptives and other needed elements to provide family planning (FP) services.

Year	Planned	Actual
1992 (B)	NA	150
1996	520	575
1997	630	751
1998	800	820
1999	850	999
2000	1100*	1023
2001	1100*	NA
2002	1200*	NA

Source:

Family Planning Management Information System (FP/MIS).

Indicator/Description:

Fixed public and private clinical facilities (e.g. hospitals, health clinics, dispensaries, doctors' offices, and other facilities that dispense health services) are providing Family Planning services on a regular basis, e.g. 5-6 days/ week.

* Planned sites for the 2000-2002 period were revised upward to reflect the progress prior to 2000. Due to problems in 2000, we are revising downward targets for 2001 and 2002.

Comments:

Due to MOH restrictions in 2000 on training of new FP service providers, limitations on retraining of staff and numerous transfers of qualified staff, very limited progress was made in 2000 to expand clinical sites providing FP services. Discussions with MOH are underway to improve the situation in 2001.

The table does not include community-based FP sites, which numbered over 300 in 2000, nor social marketing sites which included over 12,000 retailers and 613 wholesalers in December 2000. Since 1999 the number of community-based FP sites has increased from 0 to 300. The number of social marketing retailers has increased from 15,555 to 21,100 and the number of wholesalers from 409 to 625. Even though the number of fixed sites has increased slowly the past year, access to contraceptives has increased through CBD and social marketing.

SO Text for SO: 687-003 Biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority zones

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Objective ID: 687-003

Objective Name: Biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority zones

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

5% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
10% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
5% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
40% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
30% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
10% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Madagascar is sometimes characterized as a world apart. Its separation from the mainland of Africa some hundred thousand years ago engendered an evolution of flora and fauna found nowhere else on earth. Madagascar is the 13th poorest country in the World, which places unparalleled pressure on these biodiversity treasures. International conservation organizations cite Madagascar as the highest biodiversity priority in Africa and among the top three global

“biodiversity hotspots.” Assisting to preserve this unique heritage offers an unparalleled opportunity to stem the mass extinction of species and environmental degradation that is underway globally. To preserve these invaluable natural resources, USAID seeks to conserve biologically diverse ecosystems in priority conservation zones through improved natural resources management. USAID contributes to the Agency and MPP goal to conserve biological diversity by supporting Africa's first National Environment Action Plan (NEAP).

USAID has led Madagascar's NEAP donors since 1990 supporting biodiversity conservation, forest management, environmental policy development, and institutional strengthening. The NEAP's second phase (EP2, 1997-2002) expanded conservation and development beyond the protected area network to larger landscapes or ecoregions which contain threatened, biodiverse ecosystems. Ecoregional planning enhances environmental conservation and economic development, formally recognizing how geography, ecology, sociology and economy link people. USAID's support reinforces Madagascar's capacity to develop and manage its protected area network; increase local participation in natural resources management; encourage adoption of sustainable agricultural technologies; increase ecotourism and private sector involvement in conservation enterprises; and, establish enabling conditions and mechanisms for sustainable environmental agencies. Nonetheless, these accomplishments are being undermined by widespread corruption in the exploitation of natural resources, especially in the unprotected forest corridors which threatens the very habitats that are home to Madagascar's unique biodiversity.

Key Results:

USAID focuses on two broad results: 1) biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management within ecologically significant landscapes; and 2) sustainable conditions for environmental organizations and policies necessary for biodiversity conservation. Both areas exceeded expectations. In the first area, USAID support is reducing human pressure on forests and creating economic and social incentives for biodiversity conservation. A more comprehensive SO level biodiversity indicator was developed to measure annual primary forest cover loss. Compared with other analyses, preliminary data suggest that annual forest loss decreased in two priority conservation zones where USAID has worked for the last decade (Table 1). Over 8% of Madagascar is now protected (versus 4.7% before the NEAP began in 1989) with 15 of 16 critical habitats in the protected area network (Table 2) and 380 villages in priority conservation zones using community-based conservation techniques (Table 3). In the second area, USAID support encourages the integration of environmental concerns into national, regional and local planning, policy, regulation and decision-making. Financing provided for local environmental activities by an independent Malagasy foundation, initially capitalized by USAID, has increased six-fold since 1997 (Table 4). This indicator will not be reported next year. The USAID assisted environmental review process (EIA) has doubled portfolios reviewed from the previous year while reducing processing time from two years to under 60 days (Table 5).

Performance and Prospects:

Over the past year, USAID has contributed to significant progress in advancing biodiversity conservation in Madagascar. In response to perceived corruption in government management of natural resource exploitation, USAID led the call in the donor-government debt reduction dialogue to secure the Government of Madagascar (GOM) commitment to improve governance

in fishing, logging and mining exploitation as a trigger for debt forgiveness under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) program. The GOM will create a semi-autonomous forest management observatory to monitor forest exploitation. It created a public-private sector forum to integrate the national environment program into rural development, food security and poverty alleviation planning. Decentralized and participatory planning committees now integrate environmental concerns into regional development strategies using USAID supported analytical techniques, greatly enhancing the contributions of local communities. The just completed mid-term review of the NEAP highlighted the urgent need for the GOM to demonstrate its political will to improve governance in natural resource exploitation, especially in the unprotected forest corridors. USAID will remain vigilant in pressing the GOM to honor these important forest governance commitments.

The 2000 cyclones and resulting floods inflicted the worst devastation in over 50 years in two of Madagascar's principal biodiverse landscapes. In response, USAID is repairing damaged production and transportation infrastructure, stabilizing hillsides and distributing short-cycle seed. USAID support is restoring the livelihoods of over 300,000 people located in some of the world's most valuable biodiverse real estate, providing them with an alternative to reverting to destructive slash and burn farming, the principal threat to these valuable forest corridors. The cyclone recovery program is enabling USAID to recoup the last decade of investment made to protect the rich biodiversity found in these two fragile forest corridors located in the cyclones' paths.

USAID has been the lead donor in establishing Madagascar's National Park system. As a result, National Park Service (ANGAP) revenue has increased an average of 14% each year for the last five years. USAID supported ANGAP's development and use of a protected area management plan. The plan provides a cohesive ecoregional strategy for park network management to supplant ad hoc decision-making. It identifies critical biodiversity areas; prioritizes unprotected area entry into the network; outlines research, ecological monitoring, park development, community involvement and eco-tourism objectives; and, creates systems for achieving National Park system financial sustainability.

USAID supported a process that is transferring management of 9 classified forests to local communities: management of forests was transferred to 4 village associations following GOM approval of their management plans; and village forest management plans were finalized for 8 classified forests. Completion of management schemes for these classified forests (200,000 hectares) empowered local communities to begin the process of sustainable forest resource use. Additional resources would allow us to expand these important activities.

USAID strengthens wise resource use while linking conservation to sustainable small farm agriculture and increased rural family incomes. The number of communities participating in conservation activities increased 71% in USAID intervention zones (see Table 3). USAID support has resulted in 7,312 farmers forming 280 producer organizations (PO) in biodiversity rich but unprotected forest areas. To participate in POs, farmers formally abandon slash and burn farming. Improved agricultural practices were adopted by 52% of participating farmers. As a result and despite droughts and cyclones that ravaged these forest corridors last year, many of these farmers doubled rice yields while off season crop yields increased by as much as 120%.

PO families have emerged within their communities as compelling examples of how good environmental stewardship contributes to more food and cash to the household.

Madagascar's tourism revenue showed an average 14% annual increase over the last five years. With USAID support, three new ecotourism investment zones (ZIE) were established adjacent to three National Parks. ZIEs encourage eco-lodge and tourism investments near protected areas with spin-off employment, handicraft and farm revenue benefits for local communities.

With better forest management, improved governance, debt forgiveness, environmentally-friendly farming practices, expanding small farmer-agribusiness linkages, higher quality road and rail infrastructure, burgeoning national park revenues, eco-friendly tourism investments and participatory regional planning, Madagascar's biodiversity-rich forest areas are poised for a sustainable economic take-off that will concurrently alleviate poverty and conserve precious biodiversity. FY02 and 03 environment and agriculture resources are needed to help Madagascar seize this opportunity to become a showcase where poverty alleviation, economic growth and biodiversity conservation go hand in hand.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID/Madagascar's FY02 R4 reported significant budget reductions against planned levels, which impedes Mission achievement of key performance benchmarks. These shortfalls were partially offset by FY01 increases in agriculture and environment funds that need to be continued in FY02. The cyclone rehabilitation program will deepen understanding of how forest and biodiversity conservation contribute to agricultural productivity, economic growth and poverty reduction. Complementary agriculture and environment investment streams are requested for FY02 and 03 with more attention to forest conservation, especially improved governance, and more opportunities to increase rural income through agriculture-led economic growth in biodiverse-rich forest corridors.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID will provide \$22 million to the \$150 million NEAP, Phase II, EP2. USAID is the second largest NEAP donor after the World Bank (\$30 million). Germany contributes \$8.4 million, Switzerland \$6 million, France \$4.6 million, and UNDP \$3 million. Other donors include the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Conservation International (CI), CARE and the Netherlands. USAID also provides \$18 million for sustainable development activities targeted to reduce pressures on critical biodiversity conservation zones. The Government of Madagascar provides \$31 million (approximately 20% of total EP2 costs) through operating costs funding and tax reductions.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Pact, WWF, CI, Chemonics, International Resources Group, Peace Corps, United States Geological Survey, and Cornell University.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority zones - Table 1
 Objective ID: 687-003
 Approved: 2/27/2001 Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar
 Result Name: SO-Level Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Zones
 Indicator: Primary forest cover loss in priority zones
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent annual loss of primary forest

Year	Planned	Actual
2000 (B)	NA	0.38% (a)
2002	NA	NA
2004	NA	NA
2006	NA	NA

Source:
 USGS EROS Data Center studies at the request of USAID/Madagascar

Indicator/Description:
 Annual loss of primary forest areas for the Moromanga region (Zahamena - Mantadia corridor) and for the Fianarantsoa region (Ranomafana - Andringitra corridor).

Primary forests contain an extremely high level of biodiversity and are of critical conservation importance. Research has shown that over 90% of Madagascar's biodiversity can be found in primary forests, of which lowland and mid-altitude forests contain the vast majority. Because the primary forests are the home for such significant biodiversity resources, measuring this will allow the Mission to determine whether biodiversity conservation is being achieved.

Comments:
 This indicator was developed in response to R4 reporting guidance requiring an SO level indicator. However, the indicator was not only developed for this reason, but in response to the need for a better indicator of biodiversity conservation impact in the context of multiple donors' support to the National Environmental Action Plan. This new indicator measures the average annual loss of primary forest cover. Because 90% of the country's biodiversity falls within forest ecosystems, this indicator will best represent any progress on biodiversity conservation.

(a) The year 2000 preliminary benchmark is based on a report submitted by Ned Horning, Remote Sensing Consultant for USGS. The analysis encompassed data from Landsat TM and MSS satellite images for Zahamana, Mantadia, eastern side of southern and northern corridor, and the western side of northern and southern corridor. Further refinement of the methodology, and extensive ground truthing of remotely sensed data will be finalized during the coming three months. In its final form, this indicator will measure forest loss over the five USAID priority zones.

A two-year time period has been selected for monitoring the indicator, as this is a large enough time period to allow for the detection of significant change. Planned levels will be based on the initial baseline, and projected declines in forest loss based on the level of USAID interventions in the zones. However, data will be collected and analyzed on an annual basis, as these data will provide a more robust time series analysis in seven to ten years time.

With the support of the USGS EROS Data Center, the Mission will finalize the methodology, which will then be transferred to Malagasy partners for their use, ensuring local ownership and application for decision-making. Given recent price reductions in satellite imagery, the technique is sufficiently cost effective to monitor large areas of the country.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority zones - Table 2

Objective ID: 687-003

Approved: 0000-00-00

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: 3.1 Types of Madagascar's Natural Ecosystems represented in the National Park System

Indicator: Percentage (%) of different types of ecosystems represented

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage (%) of different types of ecosystems represented

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	85	94
2000	95	94
2001	100	

Source:

Madagascar National Park System (ANGAP)

Indicator/Description:

Landsat satellite imagery acquired between 1972-1979 was used to map primary-vegetation cover for 16 terrestrial ecosystem-types. The baseline measures the percentage of 16 terrestrial ecosystem types in Madagascar, which are found in the National Park System.

Comments:

In the FY 02 R4 USAID noted that it would develop a new indicator to better reflect biodiversity conservation efforts. The development of this indicator on representative habitats within protected areas reflects the full range of USAID's biodiversity conservation activities and follows international guidelines on protected area management. This indicator replaces the number of hectares contained within the national park system indicator, and provides a performance measure of biodiversity protection. USAID will continue in the next year to refine and develop this indicator to provide an important measure of biodiversity, as well as provide an additional indicator to the Government of Madagascar's Environmental Program, which also requires this indicator.

Madagascar has a high number of species that only occur in the country, and are distributed among the currently accepted definition of 16 different terrestrial ecosystem types. No single species and no particular ecosystem type are "keystone" as is the case in most other countries. Species richness, the diversity of species assemblages, and the number of rare locally-endemic species increase significantly with a cumulative increase in the number of ecosystem types. ANGAP has set 100% as a goal by the year 2001, and is using the distribution of natural ecosystems as a guide to prioritize new areas for protection in Phase II of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). The mission supports this approach toward conserving biological diversity, especially when it is strengthened by putting more land under protection and by decreasing the rate of forest clearing. Between 1989-1997, the amount of protected lowland (e.g., Masoala) and mid-montane (e.g., Ranomafana) rain forest rose, and Madagascar added its first marine ecosystem.

The baseline used for this indicator table originates from 1997, when ANGAP first began measuring this indicator.

Currently, the definition of 16 major ecosystems is under review by ANGAP, as much of the scientific community has decided that the current 16 are not representative of the major habitats contained in Madagascar. This number and therefore future benchmark levels may be changed based on a reclassification of habitat types by ANGAP.

The 16 terrestrial ecosystem types: 1- Broadleaved Evergreen Rain Forest, 2 - Littoral Forest, 3 - Deciduous, Seasonally Dry Forest, 4 - Karst, 5 - Riverine, 6 - Mangrove, 7 - Dunes and Coastal, 8 - Evergreen, humid forest, mid altitude, 9 - Evergreen sclerophyllous (Uapaca) woodland, 10 - Evergreen forest, sambriano, 11 - Dry Deciduous Forest dominated by Didierea and Euphorbes, 12 - Dry-Deciduous Shrubland, 13 - Evergreen Lower-Montane Forest, 14 - Shrubland dominated by Philippiia, 15 - Dense Shrubland, 16 - Marshland.

Marine ecosystems are not presently reflected in ANGAP's data collection, but will be added in the next several years.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority zones - Table 3

Objective ID: 687-003

Approved: 7/22/1997

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: IR 3.2 Sustainable use of natural resources in broader landscapes

Indicator: Number of villages in priority zones participating in community-based conservation activities

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Total number of villages

Year	Planned	Actual
1989 (B)	NA	0
1996	NA	129 (a)
1997	NA	144
1998	150	160 (b)
1999	200	222 (c)
2000	300	380 (d)
2001	400	NA
2002	500	NA

Source:

Project-Activity and Field Reports

Indicator/Description:

Villages are the smallest geographically discrete rural settlements (Fokontany) that are mapped and/or identified in the national census. Community-based conservation activities are those activities undertaken at the community level directed at the sustainable management and use of natural resources for local development. Sustainable management, as used by USAID/Madagascar, means the wise use of natural resources such that the productive capacity, health and vitality of the natural resources contained in a predefined management area can be maintained for an indefinite period of time. This working definition relates specifically to environmental conditions, attributes or functions, and to the values or benefits associated with the environmental and socioeconomic goods and services that natural resources provide.

Comments:

We have chosen to track "villages" instead of households for reasons of labor and cost efficiency.

(a) The 1996 benchmark was derived from final reports and field surveys of villages where community groups carried out conservation-development activities around five USAID supported National Parks (Andohahela, Zahamena, Andasibe/Mantadia, Ranomafana, and Amber Mountain complex). At the end of the USAID Sustainable Approaches to Viable Environmental Management (SAVEM) project (1996) and during the 1997 transitional phase, the community-based conservation activities in these villages formed a base from which geographical expansion took place to eventually entail community natural resource conservation across the broader landscape.

(b) This figure does not include 31 villages that participated in the Veterinarians without Borders (VSF) program as they were not financed by USAID after 1998. These villages were included in the FY 2002 R4's 1997 figure.

(c) This impact was achieved by three USAID cooperating partners Chemonics Landscape Development Interventions (LDI), the Tany Meva Foundation, and Conservation International (CI), and via their sub-agreements with 26 local NGOs and public institutions.

(d) This figure results from LDI, Tany Meva and CI interventions that work with 7,312 farmers, including 1,189 women, in formally organized community based groups or federations.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority zones - Table 4

Objective ID: 687-003

Approved: 7/18/1997

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: IR 3.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms mobilized

Indicator: Financing provided for local environmental actions by the Malagasy Environmental Foundation "Tany Meva"

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Current Million Malagasy Francs (FMG). The current exchange rate is 6500 FMG to 1 US dollar.

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	801 (a)
1998	2000	2327 (b)
1999	3250	3354(c)
2000	4000	5200 (d)
2001	4750	NA
2002	5500	NA

Source:

Tany Meva Financial Reports and annual external financial audits of the Foundation

Indicator/Description:

Cumulative amount of grants disbursed to date by Tany Meva. Final data are validated by annual external financial audits of the Foundation.

Comments:

(a) Adjusted figure for 1997 based on annual external financial audit (3/98) and Tany Meva financial reports.

(b) Final 1998's figure based on the Tany Meva annual external financial audit.

(c) Final 1999 figure based on financial audit.

(d) Preliminary (unaudited) figure for 2000.

Tany Meva and the Ministry of Water and Forest have launched an reforestation initiative for the 2000 - 2001 campaign called "Greening Madagascar Initiative". It started with a request for applications from community based Associations, NGOs, or private individuals nationwide. The call received over 50 applications which concern reforestation of native forest as well as fruit tree species.

Tany Meva was chosen in an open, competitive process from the US-based Summit foundation to receive \$300,000 for an integrated population / environment/ health project. This is the first time Tany Meva has received funds from outside USAID circles, and highlights their success in becoming a Malagasy grant making organization. This is the first step to diversifying its funding base and making the organization more independent.

In 1996, the Tany Meva Foundation was endowed with \$12 million of USAID resources following the GOM meeting conditions of a previous Non-Project Assistance agreement. Total Tany Meva financing for local environmental actions from 1997-2000 was about \$1.8 million.

Note: This indicator will not be reported next year

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority zones - Table 5

Objective ID: 687-003

Approved: 7/18/1997

Country/Organization: USAID Madagascar

Result Name: IR 3.4 Development and application of environmental policies, legislation and procedures

Indicator: Number of investment projects passed through environmental review

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of investment projects

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	0
1997	2 (a)	4 (b)
1998	4	5 (c)
1999	5	7 (d)
2000	6	15 (f)
2001	8	NA
2002	8 (e)	NA

Source:

National Office for the Environment (ONE)

Indicator/Description:

Investment projects approved by the Technical Evaluation Committee (CTE), under the National Program for Environmentally Compatible Investments (MECIE). Starting with 1999 reporting cycle, data are validated by receipt of official letters of determination delivered by ONE.

Comments:

(a) CSP planned level.

(b) Figure based on the ONE MECIE tracking report.

(c) In 1998, ONE improved its tracking system by sending official "Avis Environmental" (environment determination letters) as an official response to investors when a dossier is determined to have completed the Environmental Assessment (EA) review process undertaken by CTE. ONE sent five such letters in 1998, for EAs completed 1998.

(d) Figure reported is based on the "Avis Environmental".

(e) Based on the current pace of the reviews and the nature and size of the investment dossiers submitted to ONE, a planned target for 2002 was established to be same as in 2001.

(f) Figure based on the official "Avis Environnemental".

Data reported during this R4 period demonstrate that the Environmental Review Process is becoming better integrated into the thinking of potential investors. The number of investment dossiers submitted continues to increase. To date the technical evaluation committee has received 39 requests for approval since the beginning of the application of the MECIE law in 1996. A technical review used to take several months to over a year to complete for small dossiers, and up to three years for large dossiers. This was reduced in 2000 from two years to under six months. Planned figures account for the number undergoing review and the time needed for technical reviews.

This year, with the application of the revised MECIE decree, the Ministry of Environment and the National Environment Office (ONE) are both closely involved with the Environmental Review Process. Progress to date indicates that the Environmental Review process is well established in Madagascar, which will help to ensure the long-term financial and environmental sustainability of new investments. It is important to note that these investments are worth over 113 billion FMG (\$17.4 million) and cover tourism, mining, shrimp farming, oil exploration, and road building.

The new "Environmental Nuisance and Pollution" unit which was established last year continues to function well. In the first operational year, the unit recorded 23 official complaints and opened four dossiers, which range from industrial pollution to landscape destruction. This year, 11 official complaints were filed.

ONE has been asked to play the role of environmental watchdog. They were asked to carry out the long-term ecological monitoring of the environmental impacts and effects of the large scale chemical treatment applied during the locust outbreak in 1998 - 1999.

Resource Request

FY02 represents the final funding year for USAID Madagascar's FY98-03 Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The pattern of program funding through FY01 has been skewed: funding for the Special Program Objective (SPO: Democracy and Economic Growth) and for Strategic Objective 3 (Environment) has fallen below CSP request levels; total funding for SO2 (Health, Population and Nutrition) has exceeded planning levels, due to an increase in HIV/AIDS funds while family planning funds have decreased by about one third. The Mission has adjusted its programs in light of these funding variances. Although the pipelines as of the end of FY00 were not fully within the Agency guidelines, we project SOs 2 and 3 to be in conformity by the end of FY01. SPO, however, will still exceed Agency forward funding guidance by six months. The FY02 budget request is consistent with the latest control levels. The FY 03 request is tentative, based on preliminary discussions within the Mission on an FY03-08 CSP.

Democracy and Economic Growth: We believe that sound policy and citizens' participation go hand-in-hand, and that the integration of democracy and economic growth initiatives yields far greater returns than if each sector's objectives were pursued independently. SPO has grappled with a cumulative funding shortfall of \$1.6 million (or 17%) for its core program through FY01, even including funds made available through special initiatives. Some relief has come through ESF, ATRIP, PRIME and EDDI, but it has come at the expense of bending our program and tying up staff to pursue extraordinary funding and implement small, discrete activities. To date, we have scaled back support to the National Savings Bank (CEM), and trade and investment development activities. Although SPO pipeline forward funding declined by 28% in FY00, it still exceeded guidelines at the end of the fiscal year. This is explained primarily by implementation delays on the part of the GOM, the difficulty of maintaining steady programming and expenditure flows in the face of uncertain annual budget resources, and Mission success in attracting funding through special initiatives, which tends to inflate year-end pipelines. The pipeline is still expected to exceed guidelines at the end of FY01 by six months. At the FY02 control level of \$1.885 million, the Mission will continue its successful rule of law, civil society and poverty analyses activities, but will be forced to phase out support to the CEM, will be unable to pursue further reforms in business laws, and civil society sub-grants activity will be severely constrained. The future democracy and economic growth program will likely focus on two areas: 1) greater citizen and civil society engagement in governance, rule of law, and policy and public investment decisions; and 2) sound poverty and economic analysis. The FY03 DA request is for \$4 million - split 50/50 between democracy and economic growth - and \$1 million ESF to support more engaged citizens and transparent governance.

Health, Population and Nutrition: USAID's holistic family health approach links improving access to critical maternal, child and reproductive health services, attention to food security and nutrition, a focus on community mobilization, behavior-change interventions, quality STD management, and disaster preparedness. SO2 readily accommodated funding for HIV/AIDS, while funding for family planning has decreased by one third since FY98. At the end of FY00, SO2's pipeline, exclusive of field support resources, stood at 19 months. We project that we will bring this to within Agency guidance by the end of FY01. At the FY02 control levels, SO2 will remain on track. However, increased HIV/AIDS resources have been requested to capitalize on the breakthrough with the GOM and other donors in addressing the threat of this disease. The

FY03, \$11 million request provides for an expanded HIV/AIDS program (\$3 million), increases funding for child survival (\$4.5 million) in anticipation of smaller Title II programs in this area, and stable funding for family planning (\$3.5 million). SO2 will maintain a program to improve the quality and access to primary health care through the public sector including immunizations, family planning, maternity, and nutrition services. More emphasis will be placed on expanding HIV/STD prevention and treatment programs focussing on high-risk populations and malaria prevention in the coastal areas. Based on past success of the private sector components of the program, there will be a shift to about a 50/50 split between private and public sector activities.

Environment and Rural Development: USAID Madagascar's environment program tests new approaches to biodiversity conservation in ecologically diverse landscapes by melding conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity-rich forest ecosystems with agriculture-based economic growth to increase rural incomes. As a result of USAID's leadership in this area, the GOM and other donors are increasingly incorporating these considerations into their investments and looking to USAID to continue its leadership in piloting successful approaches. Although funding for SO3 has been below CSP request levels, some of the shortfall was restored in FY01. The principal impact has been a severe curtailment of activities in one of three ecoregions and scaling back support to policy and sustainable finance. The FY00 year-end pipeline exceeded guidelines by three months. We project it to be within the guidelines by the end of FY01. At the budget control level for FY02, agricultural intensification and market development activities designed to reduce farmers' dependence on slash-and burn agriculture – the principal cause of deforestation – will be limited. The Mission has requested an additional \$1 million in Agriculture funding for FY 02. Beginning in FY 03, we are requesting \$12 million per year for biodiversity conservation and rural agriculture-based development, as follows: 1) \$8 million in Environment funds to improve forest management, governance and transparency; continue to expand and improve management of the National Park system; establish sustainable financing mechanisms for institutions critical for biodiversity conservation; integrate environmental concerns across all sectors to ensure sustainable investments; expand civil society's role in natural resource management and increase private sector investments in ecotourism, eco-certification of forest products and bio-prospecting; 2) \$4 million in Agriculture funds to reduce pressures on the natural resources base, through agricultural intensification and improved farming practices; microfinance; expanding agribusiness's involvement in marketing and serving populations in priority conservation zones.

Operating Expenses and Staff: Although we have tried, it is no longer feasible to straight-line our budget needs from year to year and still be able to provide, at a minimum level, full support of our program activities. We have reviewed our budget needs very carefully and reduced as much discretionary costs as reasonably as possible, and, when necessary, deferred NXP and vehicle replacements. In addition, since the end of FY00, we absorbed a 10% cut in our O.E. staff. Many costs outside of our control have increased: utilities, rents, salaries, air-tickets, guard and manpower contracts to name a few, and we cannot further reduce our human resource base without affecting the support provided for implementing our program activities. The FY01 O.E. budget reflects our current authorized level of \$ 2,570,000. The FY 2002 O.E. budget is projected at \$2,609,800, a 1.5% increase over FY01. FY03 O.E. needs of \$2,762,600 represent a 5.9% increase over the projected FY02 level (see Supplemental Information Annex 4B).

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: Madagascar						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3: Biologically Diver	9,183	2,500	6,183			500
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	9,183	2,500	6,183	0	0	500

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3: Biologically Diver	8,000	2,500	5,500			
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	8,000	2,500	5,500	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY: Madagascar						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3: Biologically Diver	9,000	2,500	5,500			1,000
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	9,000	2,500	5,500	0	0	1,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY: Madagascar						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3: Biologically Diver	12,000	2,500	5,500			4,000
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	12,000	2,500	5,500	0	0	4,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: MADAGASCA									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 2: Smaller, Healthier Families									
CSD	4,185	2,225	75	400		1,485		0	
Other	0								
	4,185	2,225	75				0	0	0
Total CSD	4,185	2,225	75				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,185	2,225	75				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 2:		Smaller, Healthier Families							
CSD	6,500	3,400	100	400		2,500		100	
Other	0								
	6,500	3,400	100	400	0	2,500	0	100	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	6,500	3,400	100				0	100	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,500	3,400	100				0	100	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY: MADAGASCAR									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 2: Smaller, Healthier Families									
CSD	7,500	4,000				3,000		500	
Other	0								
	7,500	4,000	0				0	500	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	7,500	4,000	0				0	500	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,500	4,000	0				0	500	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Madagascar
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Improved Environment for Private Initiatives															
Bilateral	4,512	1,737		1,079				0					658	2,563	3,686
Field Spt	92	1		1										92	1
	4,604	1,738	0	1,080	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	658	2,655	3,687
SO 2: Smaller, Healthier Families															
Bilateral	8,872	5,022					2,537	1,750		735				7,750	6,144
Field Spt	3,390	3,400					1,700	950		750				3,390	3,400
	12,262	8,422	0	0	0	0	4,237	2,700	0	1,485		0	0	11,140	9,544
SO 3: Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Zones															
Bilateral	11,348	9,183	500									8,683	0	11,841	8,690
Field Spt		0												0	0
	11,348	9,183	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8,683	0	11,841	8,690
SO 4:															
Bilateral	0	0	0									0	0	0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	24,732	15,942	500	1,079	0	0	2,537	1,750	0	735		8,683	658	22,154	18,520
Total Field Support	3,482	3,401	0	1	0	0	1,700	950	0	750		0	0	3,482	3,401
TOTAL PROGRAM	28,214	19,343	500	1,080	0	0	4,237	2,700	0	1,485		8,683	658	25,636	21,921

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,580
Democracy	658
HCD	0
PHN	8,422
Environment	8,683
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	15,158
CSD Program Total	4,185
TOTAL	19,343

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Madagascar
Approp: DA/CSD
Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Improved Environment for Private Initiatives															
Bilateral	3,686	1,885		1,100				0					785	2,603	2,968
Field Spt	1	0												1	0
	3,687	1,885	0	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	785	2,604	2,968
SO 2: Smaller, Healthier Families															
Bilateral	6,144	5,379					2,219	2,075	100	985				7,794	3,729
Field Spt	3,400	2,800					1,600	700		500				3,400	2,800
	9,544	8,179	0	0	0	0	3,819	2,775	100	1,485		0	0	11,194	6,529
SO 3: Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Zones															
Bilateral	8,690	8,000										8,000		9,608	7,082
Field Spt		0													0
	8,690	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8,000	0	9,608	7,082
SO 4:															
Bilateral	0	0										0		0	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	18,520	15,264	0	1,100	0	0	2,219	2,075	100	985		8,000	785	20,005	13,779
Total Field Support	3,401	2,800	0	0	0	0	1,600	700	0	500		0	0	3,401	2,800
TOTAL PROGRAM	21,921	18,064	0	1,100	0	0	3,819	2,775	100	1,485		8,000	785	23,406	16,579

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,100
Democracy	785
HCD	0
PHN	8,179
Environment	8,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	13,704
CSD Program Total	4,360
TOTAL	18,064

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: MADAGASCAR
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Improved Environment for Private Initiatives															
Bilateral	3,686	2,600		1,100				0					1,500	2,603	3,683
Field Spt	1	0												1	0
	3,687	2,600	0	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,500	2,604	3,683
SO 2: Smaller, Healthier Families															
Bilateral	6,144	7,500					2,000	2,900	100	2,500				7,794	5,850
Field Spt	3,400	3,000					2,000	1,000						3,400	3,000
	9,544	10,500	0	0	0	0	4,000	3,900	100	2,500		0	0	11,194	8,850
SO 3: Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Zones															
Bilateral	8,690		1,000									8,000		9,608	8,082
Field Spt		0													0
	8,690	9,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8,000	0	9,608	8,082
SO 4:															
Bilateral	0	0	0									0		0	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	18,520	19,100	1,000	1,100	0	0	2,000	2,900	100	2,500		8,000	1,500	20,005	17,615
Total Field Support	3,401	3,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,000	0	0		0	0	3,401	3,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	21,921	22,100	1,000	1,100	0	0	4,000	3,900	100	2,500		8,000	1,500	23,406	20,615

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,100
Democracy	1,500
HCD	0
PHN	10,500
Environment	8,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	15,600
CSD Program Total	6,500
TOTAL	22,100

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: MADAGASCAR
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1:															
Bilateral	2,968	4,000		2,000				0					2,000	2,968	4,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,968	4,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,000	2,968	4,000
SO 2:															
Bilateral	3,729	9,300					2,400	3,400	500	3,000				3,729	9,300
Field Spt	2,800	1,700					1,100	600						2,800	1,700
	6,529	11,000	0	0	0	0	3,500	4,000	500	3,000		0	0	6,529	11,000
SO 3:															
Bilateral	7,082	12,000	4,000									8,000		7,082	12,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	7,082	12,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8,000	0	7,082	12,000
SO 4:															
Bilateral	0	0	0									0		0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	13,779	25,300	4,000	2,000	0	0	2,400	3,400	500	3,000		8,000	2,000	13,779	25,300
Total Field Support	2,800	1,700	0	0	0	0	1,100	600	0	0		0	0	2,800	1,700
TOTAL PROGRAM	16,579	27,000	4,000	2,000	0	0	3,500	4,000	500	3,000		8,000	2,000	16,579	27,000

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,000
Democracy	2,000
HCD	0
PHN	11,000
Environment	8,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	19,500
CSD Program Total	7,500
TOTAL	27,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: MADAGASCAR
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Improved Environment for Private Initiatives															
Bilateral	400	300						0					300	304	396
Field Spt		0												0	0
	400	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	304	396
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	400	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	300	304	396
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	400	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	300	304	396

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	300
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	300
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	300

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Improved Environment for Private Initiatives															
Bilateral	396	0						0					0	396	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	0
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	396	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	396	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Madagascar
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Improved Environment for Private Initiatives															
Bilateral	396	1,000						0					1,000	396	1,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	396	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	396	1,000
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	396	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	396	1,000
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	396	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	396	1,000

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	1,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	1,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Madagascar
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral	0	1,000						0							1,000
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1,000
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1,000
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1,000

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (ESF only)	
ESF Program Total	1,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	1,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1:															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Smaller, Healthier Families															
Bilateral	6,300	6,512						6,512						6,300	6,512
Field Spt		0													0
	6,300	6,512	0	0	0	0	0	6,512	0	0		0	0	6,300	6,512
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	6,300	6,512	0	0	0	0	0	6,512	0	0		0	0	6,300	6,512
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,300	6,512	0	0	0	0	0	6,512	0	0		0	0	6,300	6,512

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	6,512
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	6,512
TOTAL	6,512

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1:															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Smaller, Healthier Families															
Bilateral	6,512	7,465						7,465						6,512	7,465
Field Spt		0													0
	6,512	7,465	0	0	0	0	0	7,465	0	0		0	0	6,512	7,465
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	6,512	7,465	0	0	0	0	0	7,465	0	0		0	0	6,512	7,465
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,512	7,465	0	0	0	0	0	7,465	0	0		0	0	6,512	7,465

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	7,465
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	7,465
TOTAL	7,465

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1:															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Smaller, Healthier Families															
Bilateral	0	0						0						0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1:															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Smaller, Healthier Families															
Bilateral	7,465	6,500						6,500						7,465	6,500
Field Spt		0													0
	7,465	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	0	0		0	0	7,465	6,500
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	7,465	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	0	0		0	0	7,465	6,500
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,465	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	0	0		0	0	7,465	6,500

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	6,500
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	6,500
TOTAL	6,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Information Annexes:**Annex 1: Environmental Impact & Compliance Information**

Component 1. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year. Planned Reg 216 actions are listed in the FY 01 column in the Table below. The Mission plans to submit to the Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) one IEE amendment for approval. Details follow:

IEE Amendment: This amendment was already scheduled during the FY 2000 but due to the design of Southern Africa Flood Emergency Supplemental activities for SO2, the submission of the amendment was postponed until FY 01. The original SO2 IEE (26madso2.iee) was written in 1996. At this time all activities not fully defined were recommended for Deferral since the Environmental Screening Form (ESF) was not yet in place. An amendment will be submitted to BEO for approval in June of 2001 to introduce the use of ESF for activities proposed by grantee which are recommended for deferral under the current IEE.

Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. All Mission activities are in compliance with their corresponding approved IEEs, as reflected in the FY 00, FY 01 and Comments columns below. The REO has made two (three, with Assistant REA) visits in the past year to assist with oversight, and addressing conditions, by providing training. SO2 has Insecticide Treated Net (ITN) issues and we were to check on how Population Services International (PSI) deals with the safer pesticide use issues. The ECHO activity will be reviewed during the REO next visit.

USAID/MADAGASCAR ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS, PLANS AND SCHEDULE

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 00 and previous	FY 01	Comments
SPO Improved Environment for Private Initiative			
SPO-level/SPOAG IEE for all activities (29mad1.iee). Most of activities operating under the two previous projects' IEEs: Participation & Poverty (26mad1.iee) and Financial Market Development (687-0121) are currently operating under the SPOAG IEE (29mad1.iee).	Participation and Poverty (P&P) IEE (26mad1.iee) and Financial Market Development (FMD) IEE signed by BEO on 03/15/93 amended to become the Special Program Objective (SPO) IEE (29mad1.iee) with Cat.Ex. All activities are in compliance with the approved IEE.	No action anticipated.	Cat. Ex. status will be monitored to ensure that any grants or cooperative agreements will incorporate provisions that the activities to be undertaken will be within the envelope of the recommended Cat. Ex.
SO2 Smaller, Healthier Families			

SO-level/SOAG IEE for all activities (26madso2.iew).	The SOAG IEE was signed by the BEO on August 16, 1996. All activities are in compliance with the corresponding approved IEE.	SOAG IEE (26madso2.iew) will be amended to introduce the use of ESF for all activities proposed by a grantee which are recommended for Deferral under the current IEE. An amendment will be submitted to BEO for approval in June of 2001.	Continue to monitor the Negative Determination recommended for all activities related to rehabilitation (i.e. less than 1,000 sq.m.).
SO3 Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones			
SO-level: SO3 has two Results Packages (RPs). Each RP operates under its own IEE. RP1 (27mad31.iew) and RP2 (27mad32.iew). One new Special Intermediate Result 3.5 (SpIR 3.5) "Productive Infrastructure and Systems Rehabilitated" (31 MDGRI SO3 SPIR.iew) was approved by the BEO on December 15, 2000.	All activities are in compliance with the corresponding approved IEE.s	No action anticipated for the FY 01.	Continue to monitor NGO or PVO grants or subgrants or activities implemented by private sector entities on an individual basis through the environmental screening and review mechanisms.

P.L. 480 Title II DAPs CARE DAP IEE signed by BHR Environmental Officer 9/15/98 CRS DAP IEE signed by BHR Environmental Officer 9/15/98 ADRA DAP IEE signed by BHR Environmental Officer 9/14/98	The MEO is still waiting for CRS, ADRA, and CARE to submit their Environmental Status Report (ESR). Compliance status will be subject to the review of the ESR.	MEO will review title II partners ESR and report on the compliance status through the CS R4. FY 01.	Continue to monitor CARE, CRS, ADRA grants or activities implemented by subgrantees on an individual basis through the environmental screening and review mechanisms. During their TDY in January 2001, the REO and his Assistant provided training to title II partners on the use of ESF and with the ESR process.
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Annex 2: Global Climate Change Initiative

USAID Madagascar is one of the lead donors in the country's National Environment Program. As such, the Mission supports the Agency's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC), to reduce threats to sustainable development posed by climate change. Through support to Madagascar's National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), USAID contributes principally to the G/ENV GCC Result 2: *Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land use, Forestry activities and Natural Resource Management*. To a lesser extent, it also contributes to Result 1, the *Increased Participation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*. Contributions to these results is accomplished through interventions to increase the number and extent of natural ecosystems captured in the protected area network, and by efforts to increase the sustainable use of forest resources through a multiple-use approach.

I. Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

A. Policy Advances Supporting the UNFCCC

UNDP, in close collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment, is the lead donor in the country's participation in the UNFCCC. This year the country officially launched the activities for its first communication under the supervision of the regional coordinator of the Global Environment Facility for Africa. The first communication is expected to be submitted no later than the first quarter of 2002.

To assist Madagascar in its first communication to the UNFCCC, USAID financed the acquisition of satellite images for the entire country, using LandSat7 ETM+ 2000 with the complete 8 bands. As well, USAID has assisted in the development of a set of national environmental indicators for the national state of environment report. This technical and scientific information will allow the country to make a reliable inventory of its emissions and sinks, and to assess vulnerability.

USAID efforts, based on the NEAP mid-term review, focus on the potential carbon sequestration provides as a sustainable financing mechanism for the NEAP. USAID will intervene at two levels: First, to assist in the acquisition and analysis of remote sensing data (essentially satellite images) and the development of a forest cover change indicator. Such information will be used to assess the state and the national forest assets to effectively establish policy for a carbon trading mechanism. Second, through support to the Ministries of Environment and Water and Forests, to implement "forest carbon trade mechanism" as a pilot project. This project will demonstrate to national decision-makers the potential benefits of GCC activities.

B. Increased Capacity to Meet Requirements of the UNFCCC

No activity

II. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use, Forestry Activities, and Natural Resource Management

A. Land Use/Forest Management Activities

USAID supports the Government of Madagascar in its efforts to achieve impacts in both preserving carbon stocks and reducing the rate of carbon loss. The Mission actively supports the National Association for Management of Protected Areas (ANGAP) and Ministry of Water and Forest (MEF) for the growth and sound management of the Protected Area Network, as well as forests and important biological areas outside of the network. USAID supports programs within these two institutions that focus on protection and improved management of existing areas of biological importance, reducing slash and burn agriculture, and increasing agroforestry and tree nursery efforts to promote reforestation of multiple use, high economic value, or indigenous tree species.

USAID Madagascar developed a proposal for the Climate Change Incentive fund to establish a foundation on which Madagascar can begin participating in GCC activities. Activities outlined in the proposal included informing and educating our Malagasy partners as to the potential benefits of carbon sequestration and to begin consensus building for future efforts. Other activities included a cost-benefit analysis of carbon sequestration in Madagascar, development of a forest baseline assessment, cataloguing of all forestry management techniques currently being used, and identification of any legal or policy changes which may need to occur for any carbon sequestration activities to be undertaken.

In addition to the above proposal, USAID, with the Ministries of Environment and Water and Forests, is also supporting efforts to develop and market a carbon sequestration pilot project. Currently efforts are focused on determining the steps required to establish a pilot project, outlining criteria for site selection, and gaining the necessary government buy-in to the idea. Dialogue has begun with a number of US based partners who may be interested in this type of project.

B. Policy Advances

USAID/Madagascar support in 2000 to ANGAP was marked by the development of the Protected Areas Network Management Plan (Plan GRAP). The plan will allow a more holistic management of the Protected Areas Network. It will also increase the creation of voluntary and/or private protected areas, which will ensure more sustainable management of sites outside traditional parks. The plan provides a cohesive strategy for all levels of park network management and prevents ad hoc management decisions. It identifies the country's critical biodiversity areas and prioritizes those not yet included in the protected area network; outlines research, ecological monitoring, ecotourism and park development management objectives; and, creates systems for achieving national park system's financial sustainability.

Since 1994, USAID/Madagascar has supported the development and implementation of forest management plans at the national and regional levels. Forest management plans have been developed for classified forests encompassing 264,342 hectares. This area includes portions of

both the public classified forest domain and village/communal forest areas. Overall, the program has registered over 10 village forests as defined by Malagasy traditional village territory delimitation. Its defined community will be managing the territory encompassing the public classified forest and the village forest as soon as the management plan are vetted through participatory process and signed between the community and the Ministry of Water and Forest. Currently, 36 community-based associations are legally formed, positioning them to be legally eligible for management contracts over these resources in the future. After two years of negotiations and development of rural community socio-organizations, nine contracts were signed transferring the management of classified public forests to community-based associations.

USAID efforts to encourage the Government of Madagascar's formal recognition of sustainable forest management contributions to poverty alleviation and economic growth resulted in the inclusion of a more transparent natural resource exploitation licensing as Highly-Indebted Poor Countries program conditionality. The GOM will create a semi-autonomous forest management observatory to monitor a series of laws recently passed curtailing forest exploitation. This will encourage community forest management and reduce the threat of outside exploitation as well as promote improved forest management.

C. Public and Private Funding Leveraged

No activity

D. Institutional Capacity Strengthened

In-country and US Training were provided for eco-regional planning and forest management. Technical Assistance was also provided for regional planning, Regional Environmental Assessment, ecotourism development, and forest management plan development. In-country, international and US training was also provided for protected area management.

Two USAID Madagascar officers attended a course in Washington on Global Climate Change entitled "Market Approaches to Environmental Conservation". One aspect of the course was to examine market approaches to environmental conservation, such as trade in Greenhouse Gases, and how this can be applied to developing economies. The new ideas learned in the course have been passed along to our international and Malagasy partners.

III. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

A. Energy Sector, Industrial, and Urban Activities (including audits)

No activity

B. Policy Advances

No activity

C. Public and Private Funding Leveraged

No activity

D. Institutional Capacity Strengthened

No activity

IV. Reduced Vulnerability to Threats Posed by Climate Change

USAID Madagascar does not direct funding for this activity. However, the activities discussed in Section V contribute directly to the achievement of this result.

V. Other Climate Change Activities

USAID is supporting cost-effective efforts to collect data and analyze satellite imagery of night fires in Madagascar. These data assist in determining whether activities to reduce slash and burn agriculture are having an impact in areas of key biodiversity habitats, and contribute to monitoring the Madagascar carbon-base as a climate change indicator. Efforts are still ongoing to develop a data set which is coherent over space and time: data has been gathered from historical imagery collected over the past eight years (1992-2000), incorporating information from each night within a five month period (August through December). Data are being ground-truthed (fire location, etc.) and restructured into a user-friendly format. Preliminary results have increased the NEAP implementing agencies, particularly the Ministry of the Water and Forest, sensitivity to the extensiveness of fire damage. A forest observatories network has been established to monitor forest status and fire damaged.

FY99 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1 - Background Information	
Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	
Name of person(s) completing tables:	SOROKO, David
GCC Contact 1:	
SO Team (including SO number):	SO#3: Natural Resources Office Chief
GCC Contact 2:	OVERTON, Gregory
SO Team (including SO number):	SO#3: Natural Resources Office, Result Package #2 Team Leader
GCC Contact 3:	RAHELIMIHAJANDRALAMBO, Adele
SO Team (including SO number):	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
Contact Information (USG mail)	USAID/Madagascar, Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20521-2040
Address (1):	
Address (2):	USAID/Madagascar, c/o American Embassy B.P. 5253 - Antananarivo 101 Madagascar
Street:	
City, Address Codes:	
Telephone number:	261 - 20 - 22 - 254 - 89
Fax number:	261 - 20 - 22 - 348 - 83
Email address:	dasoroko@usaid.gov, groverton@usaid.gov, arahelimihaandra@usaid.gov
Other relevant information:	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
Policy Measure	PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.			List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CNTN Number for Activity
	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement			
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving joint implementation (JI) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):	0					

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the vote on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing program. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
Categories	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	1	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 4												
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector												
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss												
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks												
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES and DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table. USAID Activity Name	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
				Principal Activities (see codes below)	Indicator 1	Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)						
	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site			Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant vegetation type (see codes below)	Indicator 2a Natural ecosystems	Predominant managed land type (see codes below)			
Ex: Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23-222
				2	5,000	A		3				
									400			
Justification for including site				Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.								
1. Improved management of critical biodiversity habitats/ Protected Area management and structures in place	Madagascar	nation wide		1	1,718,544		1718544	4			3.1	
Justification for including site				Because USAID is one of the primary donors to ANGAP, the overall figure of natural habitat contained in the Protected Areas Network is reported.								
2. Improved management of critical biodiversity habitats/Participatory forest management operationalized	Madagascar	Antsiranana	Andavakoera	1,2,3,4,5	12575	A			13576		3.1	
Justification for including site				Classified forest receiving direct funding from USAID under the national multiple use forest management program.								
3. Improved management of critical biodiversity habitats/Participatory forest management operationalized	Madagascar	Antsiranana	Andravory	1,2,3,4,5	29280	A			21600		3.1	
Justification for including site				Classified forest receiving direct funding from USAID under the national multiple use forest management program.								
4. Improved management of critical biodiversity habitats/Participatory forest management operationalized	Madagascar	Fianarantsoa	Tolongoina	1,2,3,4,5	5500	A			5380		3.1	
Justification for including site				Classified forests receiving direct funding from USAID under the national multiple use forest management program.								
5. Improved management of critical biodiversity habitats/Participatory forest management operationalized	Madagascar	Mahajanga	Bongolava	1,2,3,4,5	50300	B			50029		3.1	
Justification for including site				Classified forests receiving direct fundings from USAID under the national multiple use forest management program.								
6. Improved management of critical biodiversity habitats/Participatory forest management operationalized	Madagascar	Toamasina	Ankeniheny	1,2,3,4	37000	A			26500			

Justification for including site			Classified forests receiving direct funding from USAID under the national multiple use forest management program.										
7. Improved management of critical biodiversity habitats/Participatory forest management operationalized	Madagascar	Toamasina	Fierenanana	1,2,3,4	63790	A				80047		3.1	
Justification for including site			Classified forests receiving direct fundings from USAID under the national multiple use forest management program.										
8. Improved management of critical biodiversity habitats/Participatory forest management operationalized	Madagascar	Toamasina	Antsiraka	1,2,3,4,5	9587	A				9850		3.1	
Justification for including site			Classified forests receiving direct fundings from USAID under the national multiple use forest management program.										
9. Improved management of critical biodiversity habitats/Participatory forest management operationalized	Madagascar	Toliary	Tsintongabariak a	1,2,3,4,5	19530	A				20916		3.1	
Justification for including site			Classified forests receiving direct fundings from USAID under the national multiple use forest management program.										
10. Sustainable use of natural resources in the broader landscape	Madagascar	Fianarantsoa	Strategic Intervention Zones	1,2,3,4,5	360500	A			1,2,3	360500		3.2	
Justification for including site			These managed lands provide better management of the forest corridor in three of USAID's strategic intervention zones. The spatial coverage is probably an over estimated, as there are no precise figures.										
11. Sustainable use of natural resources in the broader landscape	Madagascar	Mahajanga	Strategic Intervention Zones	1,2,3,4,5	377200				1,2,3	377200		3.2	
Justification for including site			These managed lands provide better management of the forest corridor in three of USAID's strategic intervention zones. The spatial coverage is probably an over estimated, as there are no precise figures.										
12. Sustainable use of natural resources in the broader landscape	Madagascar	Toamasina	Strategic Intervention Zones	1,2,3,4,5	139966					139966		3.2	
Justification for including site			These managed lands provide better management of the forest corridor in three of USAID's strategic intervention zones. The spatial coverage is probably an over estimated, as there are no precise figures.										
13. Improved management of critical biodiversity habitats/Participatory forest management operationalized	Madagascar	Fianarantsoa	Vondrozo	1,2,3,4,5	18020	A						3.1	
Justification for including site			Classified forests receiving direct fundings from USAID under the national multiple use forest management program.										
14. Improved management of critical biodiversity habitats/Participatory forest management operationalized	Madagascar	Antsiranana	Ankarahaka	1,2,3,4,5	14750	A						3.1	
Justification for including site			Classified forests receiving direct fundings from USAID under the national multiple use forest management program.										
15.													
Justification for including site													
Total area (hectares):					1,137,998	Total area:	1,718,544	Total area:	1,105,564				
Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.													

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coord-inates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for “natural areas” (2a) and “managed areas” (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal) - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been “certified” as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	<p>Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.</p>

Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based agrochemicals which increase emissions.

Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Then click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse and clicking on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T4-2.1 Land Use ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T4-2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original ntext when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 5							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.							
Policy Measure	Scope or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	S	2	1		Three Eco-tourism Investment Zones (ZIE), for Isalo and Amber Mountain National Parks, and the complex Ankarana Special Reserve are developed. Isalo's ZIE was finished in December 1999 after secured land tenure from the Ministry of Land Management and Urban Development (MATV).	3.1 - 3.2 - 3.4	
Facilitates sustainable forest management	S	2	1		Forest Management plans for village forests were developed. Contracts have been signed between the community and the forest regional authority.	3.1	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1			A Protected Areas Management Law (CoAP) is ratified and a protected area network strategic development plan is developed.	3.1	
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	S	3	1		Land tenure security was developed to assure the implementation of ZIE. Land was officially set aside through Ministerial order deliver by the Ministry of Land Management and Urban Development (MATV)	3.1 - 3.2 - 3.4	
Other (describe)	Land and Resource tenure	S	3		Transfer of resource tenure to community-based association were prepared for nine activities under the secure local renewable resources management law (GELOSE).	3.2	
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved)		11	3	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved)				14			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 6							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
Ex	National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Ex	Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
Total:				\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 7				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Number of NGOs	4	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
Number of NGOs				
Number of Private Institutions				
Number of Research/Educational Institutions				
Number of Pubic Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning	1	1	In country and US Training on eco-regional planning. Technical assistance provided from two projects for regional planning and Regional Environmental Assessment.	3.1, 3.2, 3.4	
Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	In country and US training for Forest mgmt. TA provided for development of forest management plans.	3.1, 3.2	
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	1	1	In country, international and US training in protected areas mgmt provided. TA provided to central and regional office. TA provided for ecotourism.	3.1	
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure	1	1	Development of integrated regional development plan and regional environmental assessment. Development of ecotourism investment zones.	3.1, 3.2, 3.4	
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	4	4			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 9												
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas												
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)												
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTU's produced in thermal combustion	Fuel type replaced (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Ex	Activity											
	Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
Totals:		0	0		0	0		0	0			

PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTUs produced in thermal combustion	Old fuel type (use codes)	New fuel type (use codes)	Tonnes of methane	Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Ex	Activity								
	Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Ex	Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Ex	Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
Totals:		0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fule Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuela
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
Gaseous Fossil		DD	Blast furnace gas
		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 10							
Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Policy Measure							
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 11					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions					
Activity		Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex	Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
Total:		0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 12							
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas							
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
Ex	National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98, called the Renewables for Economic Devt Proj.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
Total:				\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 13				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGO's or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Number of NGOs	5	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
Number of NGOs				
Number of Private Institutions				
Number of Research/Educational Institutions				
Number of Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened	0			

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

Table 14					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	1	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications completed.	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Annex 3: Success Stories

INTEGRATED RICE PRODUCTION AND AQUACULTURE

A CASH CROP FOR THE REST OF US

MAKING THE BEST OF CYCLONES ELINE AND GLORIA

INVESTING IN PROMISING WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS PAYS OFF

COORDINATING CONTRACEPTIVES AND COMMUNITY CONSERVATION

THE CHAMPION COMMUNITY INITIATIVE

INTEGRATED RICE PRODUCTION AND AQUACULTURE

Mr. Daniel R. lives in the village of Sendrisoa, near the forest corridor between Ranomafana and Andringitra National Parks. He had never raised fish in a rice field. He had heard of cases of farmers buying fingerlings from the nearby village of Majamba and raising them in small ponds as has been traditionally done in region for decades, but he lacked the know how to do this himself. With the arrival of the USAID-funded Landscape Development Initiatives (LDI) program in Sendrisoa, he decided to experiment by raising Royal Carp in a small fishpond of 6 acres designed with the help of the LDI field agent. Daniel initially invested 87,500 Malagasy Francs (FMG, about \$13) to purchase 350 fingerlings sold through the agent. Four months later, he produced enough fish not only to eat on a regular basis, but also to sell 65 kilograms of fish at the local market and to surrounding farmers. This generated a profit of 400,000 FMG (about \$61) – a very large sum given that the average annual income of this region is only 500,000 FMG per year. Following this success, Daniel purchased 800 fingerlings through the LDI Agricultural Supply Center in Sendrisoa and built fish ponds on 30 acres of land.

Fish culture throughout the LDI's intervention zone has been growing at a remarkable pace. This is just one part of a USAID program in the area to reduce pressures on the forest corridors by increasing local incomes. These forests, containing some of the world's concentration of unique biodiversity, are critical to maintaining the ecological functions in the region, e.g., soil erosion control, soil fertility, water management and renewal of natural resources. Just one year ago, LDI introduced fish culture by facilitating the sale to farmers of 7,000 fingerlings. Technical advice was offered to the farmers through Miray Mahefy, a local NGO partner. Following this, farmers groups (Kolo Harenas) that have agreed to discontinue environmentally destructive practices, such as slash and burn agriculture, asked LDI for more assistance. All along the Ranomafana – Andringitra forest corridor Kolo Harenas asked LDI to help them establish decentralized fish nurseries in order to assure a constant supply of fingerlings for farmers. Presently there are 12 commercial fingerling centers operated by individual members of Kolo Harena along the length of the eastern and western sides of the corridor. Approximately 60,000 fingerlings are being produced at this time and firm orders have been placed for about 60% of these fingerlings.

Fish production occurs in both ponds and rice fields. Roughly 40% of the farmers engaged in Royal Carp production raise fish directly in rice fields whereas the remaining 60% raise them intensively in small earthen catchments. After each season, the farmers dig out the manure rich mud and use this to fertilize dry season garden plots or small parcels of land devoted to intensive rice production. Farmers report that yields on these plots are significantly higher.

Farmers remark on the many benefits of fish production. During this year's severe hungry season, fish was consumed extensively to stave off hunger in the household. Combined with potato production introduced in the area by LDI, severe calorie and protein shortages were avoided in the participating households. But problems remain. Farmers are having difficulty controlling fish theft – widespread in this area due to severe food shortages. Armed robbers constantly steal rice, manioc, livestock, honey, and any other available food. The market catchment area needs to be expanded in response to farmers' fears that the local markets for fingerlings and full-grown fish will become saturated. Much still remains to be done; stay tuned!

A CASH CROP FOR THE REST OF US

Crops grown by farmers in Madagascar's Mahajanga Province serve two important functions: food and income for the family. But, these days, many farmers are forced to sell more and more of their food crops for income. One reason for this is that traditional cash crops (cotton, tobacco, and vegetables) will only grow on fertile soils with adequate supplies of water. For most farmers in the Mahajanga Region, these conditions are rarely met. Therefore, they are forced to grow and sell food crops -- corn or cassava or rice -- for income using traditional slash and burn farming techniques (tavy). The low yields on these marginal lands combined with low food crop prices mean that many farmers are compromising their household food security to earn needed cash.

The USAID-supported Landscape Development Interventions (LDI) program decided to explore the possibility of developing the market for non-traditional cash crops to see if there was opportunity to both increase rural farmer incomes and simultaneously reduce pressure being placed on biodiversity resources in the area by tavy. *Hibiscus sabdariffa* is known by many names around the world: jamaica, roselle, bissap, oseille rouge, and karkade. It is an annual plant of the cotton/okra (Malvaceae) family that produces succulent red calyces. When dried the calyces can be used to make juice, tea, preserves and other food products. It is a common ingredient in many herbal teas sold in the U.S. This plant is interesting for farmers in Mahajanga because it grows on sandy upland soils and has low water requirements. Tests LDI conducted last year demonstrated that farmers could grow Hibiscus on a degraded soil with moderate applications of manure, even under last year's unfavorable rainfall conditions when the rains stopped one month early.

At first, the LDI program envisioned having farmers produce Hibiscus for the export market. However, low international prices and exacting quality standards, average yield potential and enormous post-harvest labor requirements for the crop, forced a rethinking of the strategy. Hibiscus exists in Madagascar in scattered small gardens and uncultivated patches, and it is an unknown product to the larger public. Nevertheless, LDI contacted several food industry firms that produce fruit juices, jams, and tea and gave them samples of the juice and the dry calyces for experimentation. Several firms have now expressed interest. One firm, Homéopharma, immediately developed and test-marketed a Hibiscus-based tea. Following the success of this test marketing and a series of taste-panel tests, Homéopharma asked LDI to advise on developing and marketing Hibiscus products. In return, Homéopharma is ready to contract with LDI-assisted farmers to purchase the dried calyces. As a result, Kolo Harena farmers groups, which have agreed to stop using environmentally destructive tavy farming in 4 of LDI's 5 intervention zones, planted test plots of Hibiscus in December 2000 in preparation for this emerging market.

MAKING THE BEST OF CYCLONES ELINE AND GLORIA

In early 2000 cyclones Eline and Gloria hit Madagascar's East Coast, destroying food and cash crops. Drenching downpours caused landslides and washouts that closed roads and rail lines, isolating rural families from domestic and international agricultural markets. Eline and Gloria ended up robbing around 700,000 rural families of food, farm and employment income.

In one area hit by the cyclones, the Fianarantsoa East Coast (FCE) rail line passes through a corridor of largely unprotected primary forest where much of the world's most valuable biodiversity real estate is found. Cyclone damage to irrigation systems, rural roads and closure of the FCE rail line compromised the livelihoods of local populations. This forced many rural families to revert to cutting down the forest, using destructive slash and burn farming just to survive. Unfortunately, in the process they are destroying the very habitat that is home to Madagascar's globally important biodiversity. Prior to the cyclones, many of these farmers were producing cash crops with more productive intensive farming practices. Cash crop farmers, however, are dependent on the rural road network and FCE rail line to get their goods to market.

This valuable forest corridor between the Ranomafana and Andringitra National Parks is home to the Betsileo, one of Madagascar's ethnic groups. One six-member Betsileo family cultivates a 1.5- hectare farm. All household members help with producing and harvesting coffee, bananas, pepper and pineapple. They also all help when carrying the crops to the rail line for sale. They earn about \$250 a year with their crops. Not much for a family of six, but they are proud of their farm and their family. Each day the family hopes that the train will arrive on time and that their bananas and pineapples will not spoil. After their bananas are sold, the family will buy rice produced by their friends in the valley, far from their hillside farm.

After the cyclones hit, the Betsileo family had long discussions. The train was no longer in operation. They would no longer be able to sell their crops nor buy rice. Reluctantly, they decided to cut down their coffee, banana and pepper plants. They also decided to look for money to hire labor and cut nearby trees to expand their rice field.

Their sad work was about to begin when they saw a group of strangers coming up the track in a small oxen-drawn wagon. They were on their way to clear a nearby landslide from the track. The workers told the family that they had been hired by "LDI" and that the train should pass their village within the next two weeks. Good news! The family cancelled its plans to change how they farmed and got back to hoeing, weeding, fertilizing and tending their livestock.

USAID recognized the Betsileo's "no market access, no income, no rice" dilemma even before the cyclones hit. Through its Landscape Development Intervention (LDI) project, USAID reprogrammed \$43,000 for clearing the rail line and restoring its operation on June 1, 2000, less than one month after work began. Subsequently, additional funding from USAID's Southern Africa Flood Recovery program was used for a wide range of rehabilitation activities. One such activity included LDI helping the Betsileo to plant vetiver grass and fruit trees on the denuded hillsides around their farm. This will prevent erosion and landslides during future cyclones. The Betsileo and farmers like them now realize even more how trees stabilize their livelihoods and the value of the forest corridor in which Madagascar's precious biodiversity is found.

INVESTING IN PROMISING WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS PAYS OFF

Transforming legal education into a dynamic laboratory for the exploration of human rights issues. With USAID support in June 2000, Bakolalao Ramanandraibe Ranaivoharivony, Director of the Malagasy National Magistrate School (ENMG), participated in the World Conference for Women and Peace, or *Beijing + 5 Review*, in New York City. Upon her return, fully cognizant of the implications of her government's endorsement of the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Dr. Ranaivoharivony devised a strategy to address human rights violations in Madagascar. Through her position as ENMG Director, she involved her students - the next generation of Malagasy magistrates, of whom over fifty percent are women - in an innovative program on the human as well as the legal dimensions of domestic violence. This initiative received an enthusiastic response from the students. Together they wrote and produced a play on wife beating that was videotaped for broadcast on national television. The airing of the provocative program on African Women's Day in July 2000 met with acclaim by the public and the press.

Applying advanced strategies for the promotion of microfinance. As part of its support for expanded access to financial services in Madagascar, USAID identified two candidates to attend the high-level course on "Financial Institutions for Private Enterprise Development" at Harvard University in June 2000. Both women play key roles in the development of microfinance in Madagascar: Emma Andrianansolo Randreza, Director of the Banking and Finance Supervision Commission (CSBF) at Madagascar's Central Bank, and Monah Andriambalo, Secretary General of the Professional Association of Mutual Financial Institutions (APIFM). Following current "best practices," Madagascar's regulatory approach to microfinance continues to be more analytical than repressive, encouraging innovation and experimentation among practitioners. Ms. Randreza and Ms. Andriambalo are making significant contributions to the evolution of microfinance in Madagascar at the regulatory and local cooperative levels. In addition to applying the knowledge they acquired during the course in the exercise of their professional duties, they have jointly planned a series of technical workshops on regulatory and supervisory banking activities for microfinance institutions to begin in May 2001.

Heeding the advice of women vice-presidents to enter politics. Energized! Focussed! Determined! These are words that describe the USAID-supported delegation upon their return from the Global Summit for Women in Johannesburg, South Africa, in October 2000. At the conference they heard outspoken women government leaders, including the Vice-presidents of South Africa, Uganda, and the Philippines, insist that women business leaders enter politics to ensure that nation's laws reflect their interests. When they returned to Antananarivo, two members of the delegation decided to move into action. Lalao Raketamanga and Elia Ravelomanantsoa entered the December 2000 election for Provincial Council members, the first election to set-up decentralized government in the country's six Provinces, as independent candidates. Ms. Raketamanga garnered enough votes to win a seat on the Council and became one of seven women members of the seventy-six-member Provincial Council in the capital region of Madagascar. During Provincial Council debates on the regional business environment, Ms. Raketamanga will have the opportunity to represent women business owners, whose concerns she knows well as current president of Women Entrepreneurs of Madagascar (FEM).

COORDINATING CONTRACEPTIVES AND COMMUNITY CONSERVATION

Madagascar is sometimes characterized as a world apart. Its separation from the mainland of Africa some hundred thousand years ago engendered an evolution of flora and fauna, 80 % of which are found nowhere else on earth. This rich biodiversity is under tremendous threat from man caused by a high rate of deforestation (250,000ha/yr) and a high population growth rate (2.8%). To address this concern, USAID is supporting an innovative Integrated Programs Initiative, Voahary Salama (Healthy Nature), which links health, population and environment (HPE) interventions.

Voahary Salama brings together USAID Madagascar's Health, Population, and Nutrition program and Natural Resources program in a cross-sector HPE strategy designed to build partnerships, increase communication, and link services of local private voluntary organizations, community groups, and USAID health and environmental partners. The Healthy Nature partnership addresses the multi-sector dimensions of the challenges actually facing rural communities. Voahary Salama collaborators work in remote villages near threatened biologically diverse ecosystems. Although activities are just beginning, it looks like the approach is working. Improving access to health services has been an incentive to adopting new agriculture and natural resource management techniques that are relieving pressures on the fragile forest corridors.

In a village along the Ranomafana and Andringitra forest corridor in the Fianarantsoa region, the Madagascar Institute for the Conservation of Tropical Environment (MICET, a local NGO) has health and environmental teams implementing the Healthy Nature approach. A village woman said, "Because of our contraceptive users association, I have a method to better manage my life. Not having a baby every year allows me to work more for my family. Finally, this association gave us the idea and the know-how to start reforesting our lands so we won't have to walk as far to get firewood from inside the park." An agricultural extension agent working in the Moramanga region of the Andasibe and Zahamena forest corridor reported that, "Partnering with a local health organization helps us respond to health needs of the villagers with whom we work on environmental programs." In another region, a child survival specialist said, "Partnering with a conservation organization greatly increases the number of villages where we can provide services."

The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) has recently found a 14% contraceptive prevalence rate among the participants in their integrated food security project as compared with 10% in the general population in the same area. ADRA also found that among the targeted farmers in their integrated project 40% are using soil improvement techniques and 53% are using erosion control measures, surpassing original adoption rates of 35% for each.

Besides USAID support, Voahary Salama has been successful in obtaining funds from the Summit Foundation for the implementation of NGO activities and monitoring and evaluation. Recently, another large U.S. foundation expressed interest in supporting this integrated program. To date, the initiative has a budget of about \$1,700,000.

THE CHAMPION COMMUNITY INITIATIVE

Is it possible to spark greater achievement among communities already well engaged in health promotion? This question led to the USAID-supported Champion Communities Initiative with Madagascar's Ministry of Health. Phase I of this activity clearly demonstrated that local leaders and community associations were enthusiastic to become "Champion Communities" by meeting a series of well-defined health targets. Phase II started by working with 24 communities, 7,000-10,000 inhabitants each, to develop and test targets that could be attained with a reasonable community effort over a 6 to 9 month period. To promote the initiative at the village level and outline targets and steps for local officials, USAID funded an easy-to-understand publication entitled "How to Become a Champion Community" in French and Malagasy.

The process of becoming a "Champion Community" first requires district health officials to pre-qualify a limited number of communes, e.g., those where community volunteers hold regular health promotion sessions at the local health center and also have a solid record of collaboration between local leaders and health workers. Then through meetings with community officials and leaders of local associations, targets are discussed and local activity plans drawn up.

District and communal leaders have responded enthusiastically to the program's five targets for becoming a "Champion Community. These are:

- **Vaccination:** achieve 80% coverage,
- **Family-friendly health card:** insure that 65% of all newborns have a health card,
- **Nutrition:** 70% of all children have received 3 doses of vitamin A by their second birthday,
- **Reproductive Health:** over a 6-month period, community volunteers carry out family planning promotion activities at the health center on a weekly basis,
- **Hygiene:** community insures overall cleanliness.

Finally when self-monitoring indicates that a community has met the targets, the community leaders request an evaluation. Of the 24 communities participating in the Phase II program, fourteen were evaluated. Of this group, 12 form the first cohort of "Champion Communities." Festivals to celebrate this achievement have been planned by the communities.

In April 2001 following further adjustments and streamlining of the targets, the Champion Communities Initiative will include over 100 localities. The expanded 2001 targets reflect the most important lesson to date: successful expansion requires clear goals of recognized importance to the overall population. Since the program was first launched, progressively specific standard targets have replaced goals that are more open-ended. In a sense the playing field has become more level, something local officials have requested since clearly a key source of motivation is the desire to outshine neighboring communes.

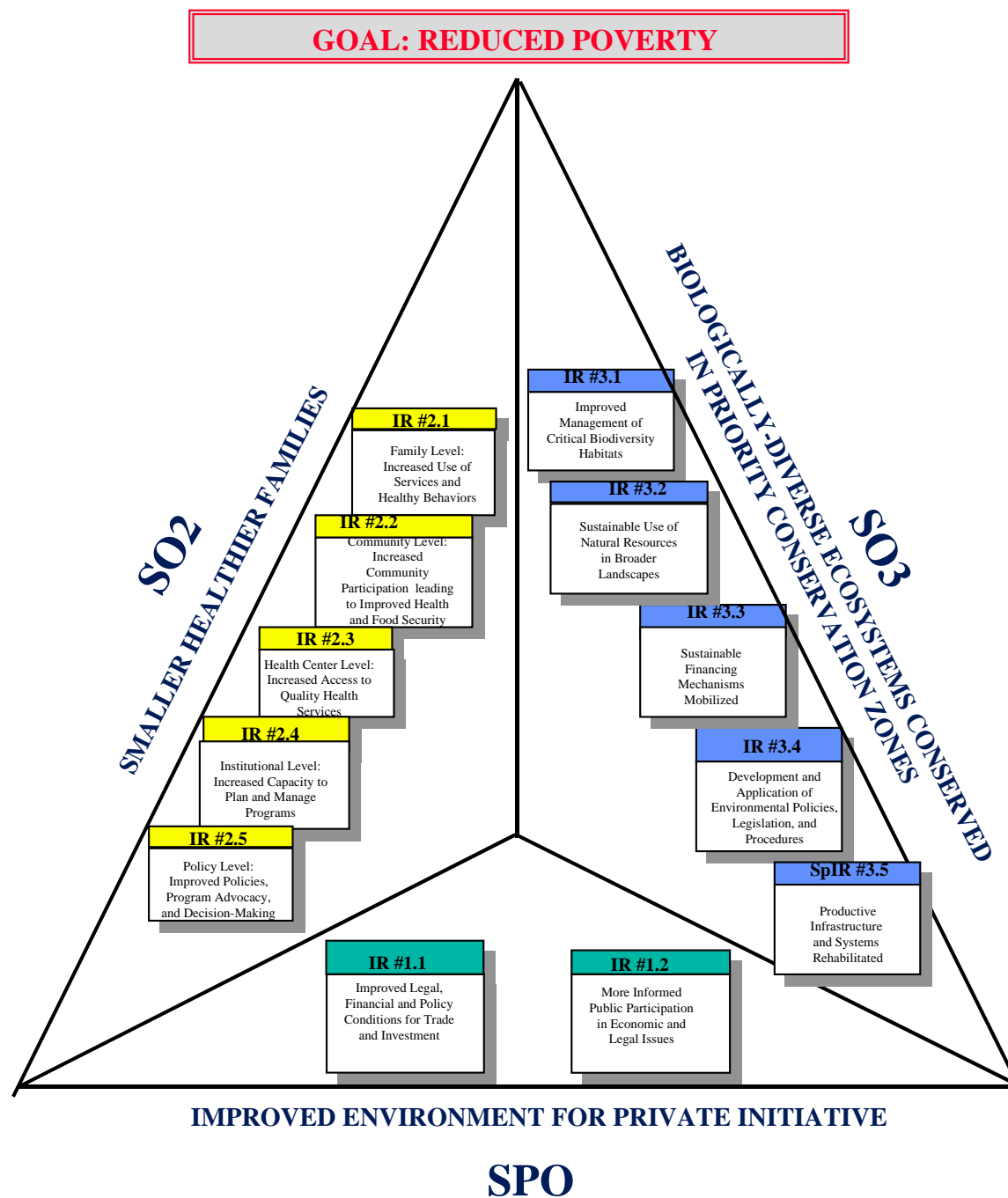
The potential of the Champion Community Initiative is perhaps best expressed in the comments of a rural mayor: "We have always had a tradition of being hard workers in our region. Now we have the chance to prove it to everyone."

And, we might add, to benefit hundreds of families in the process.

Annex 4: Supplemental Information

A. Country Strategic Plan

**USAID/MADAGASCAR
COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN:
FY 1998 - 2003**



B. Staffing and Operating Expenses

Relationship of Program and O.E. request to Staffing: USDH staffing is constant at 8 positions for the plan period. U.S. citizen staffing reflects a decrease of one OE-funded USRH PSC in FY01, addition of 2 USRH PSCs for cyclone recovery for FY01 and FY02 (one IDA administrative-funded and one split funded from IDA administrative and OE) and deletion of these two positions in FY03. FSN staffing reflects a decrease of 4 OE-funded positions, 3 in FY01 and one in FY02, shifting one program-funded position to IDA program funds in FY01, an increase of one program-funded position in FY01 and FY02, and a decrease of one program-funded position in FY03. TCN staffing reflects a decrease of one program-funded international hire in FY01. There are also decreases of one TAACS in FY01 and one Fellow in FY02. Since the end of FY00, we have absorbed a 10% cut in O.E.-funded staff and 8% in overall staff reductions and thus are now at the limit of staff needed to adequately manage the program. We are able to absorb these staff cuts and manage the increase in the FY03 program requested by reducing the management units which will implement the new program and completing the \$17 million cyclone rehabilitation program.

Operating Expenses¹: Our O.E. budgets for FY01 through FY03 reflect the assumption that USAID/Madagascar will not relocate its offices at the present time. If the Mission does relocate, our O.E. budget requirements would increase as outlined in the FY03 R4 Annex on Security Program Requirements, transmitted under separate cover.

Although we have tried, it is no longer feasible to straight-line our budget needs from year to year and still be able to provide, at a minimum level, full support of our program activities. Many costs outside of our control have increased: utilities, rents, salaries, air-tickets, guard and manpower contracts to name a few, and we cannot further reduce our human resource base without affecting the support provided for implementing our program activities.

During previous years and particularly FY00 we implemented many belt-tightening measures to comply with our restricted O.E. levels and to cover a 43% FSN salary increase effective 9/99. For example, we eliminated a TCN/PSC position in the Executive Office, and did not utilize the services of US PSCs while the Controller, CO and EXO were on leave. We had to cover two unplanned mid-tour transfers, one of which was to AID/W and therefore had to be funded by the Mission. This limited our ability in FY00 to use the savings on our reduction initiatives to fully address our training and NXP and vehicle replacement needs.

The FY01 O.E. budget reflects our current authorized level of \$ 2,570,000. Even with recent O.E. relief and our previous actions to reduce our O.E. costs, additional reductions were still necessary to meet this level. This was due to an FSN salary increase of approximately 25% effective 9/00, an EVT, an extended MEDEVAC, and continued increases in our costs of doing business. We had to limit international travel and training, eliminate an O.E. funded USRH PSC position in the Program Development and Assessment Office (PDA) effective 6/1/01, eliminate 3 FSN PSC professional positions, and continue to limit funding for English language training for our FSN staff.

¹ We have straight-lined the local currency exchange rate used throughout the O.E. tables as the continuing moderate devaluation of the Malagasy local currency will for the most part off-set the average rate of inflation.

Unfortunately, despite our efforts, we will be unable to straight-line the FY01 O.E. level of \$2,570,000 for FY02 and FY03. We have reviewed our budget needs very carefully and reduced as much discretionary costs as reasonably possible. Our minimum needs for FY02 and FY03 are \$ 2,609,800 and \$ 2,762,600, respectively. These are relatively modest increases: FY02 represents a 1.5% increase over the FY01 level of \$ 2,570,000 and FY03 represents a 5.9% increase over the FY02 required level. We believe these increases to be minimal and necessary. Although we have kept our USDH levels constant for FY01 to FY03, many changes in the family mixes and transfers, which are outside our control, have increased associated personnel benefits, and travel and transportation costs. For example in FY99, we had 3 educational at post units and 2 away from post units totaling \$119,818. In FY00, costs increased to \$192,966 for 7 educational at post units and 2 away from post units. In FY01, we will have 2 dependents under educational travel compared to 5 in FY02. In addition, dependents of high school age sometimes choose to study in the States, which increases cost and is beyond our control. During FY03, 3 of 8 USDH staff will transfer. It is likely that most of these employees will transfer to AID/W or retire which would increase the costs associated with the transfers. We believe that the O.E. budgets presented for FY01 through FY03 reflects our current planned minimum levels in order to continue our operations and fully support program objectives.

The FY02 O.E. budget is projected at \$ 2,609,800, an overall increase of \$39,800 (1.5%) over FY01 current level. PSC salaries increase by 12%, representing step increases and anticipated FSN salary increases of 10%. Personnel benefits decrease by 21% and represent decreases from dependents moving from educational allowance to educational travel. Travel and transportation of things increases by a total of 2%, which reflects increases in entitlement travel and decreases in training and conference travel. Transportation of things increases by 31% representing costs associated with the transfer of the Mission Director. Rental payments to others increase by 4%, representing anticipated increases in lease costs. Communications and utilities increased by 2% to reflect estimated increases in utilities. Other services reflects an increase of 9% for projected increases in Manpower Contracts and Local Guard Services, which also includes picking up residential day guards previously covered by the Embassy, and decreases in miscellaneous contracting costs. ICASS costs increase by 5%, primarily the result of USAID picking up a share of security costs effective FY02 and increases to various ICASS cost centers. Supplies and materials increase by 10% to cover projected additional costs in FY02. Equipment shows a decrease of 32% and primarily includes necessary deferred residential furniture and equipment, telecommunication hardware and ADP hardware and software.

FY03 O.E. needs of \$ 2,762,600 represent an increase of 5.9% over the projected FY02 level. The special personal services payments object class (OC) increases by a total of 3% and represents estimated FSNPSC salary and step increases, partially offset by decreases resulting from the early termination of USRH PSCs in December of 2002. The personnel benefit line item increases by 14%. This is the result of projected increases in educational allowances resulting from transfers. Travel and transportation increases by 14% and transportation of things increases by 56%, primarily caused by the multiple USDH transfers occurring in FY03. Rental payments to others increase by 3%, which includes projected increases in lease costs. Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges and supplies and materials increase by 2% and are primarily the result of expected increases in utility and fuel costs. Other services increase by 6% and

reflect primarily increases to the manpower and guard contracts to cover salary increases. ICASS (OC 25.3) increases by 5% to cover projected increases to the various ICASS cost centers. Supplies and materials increase by 10% to cover projected additional needs in FY03. Equipment shows a 28% decrease and reflects minimum replacement requirements for residential and office furniture and equipment, and IT hardware and software purchases. Note that the hardware and software requirements reflected in our budgets do not include any associated costs for implementing the new accounting system, Phoenix, at the Mission. We assume that any hardware and software costs needed to implement Phoenix will be provided centrally or funded outside our regular O.E. requirements.

C. Institutional and Organizational Development

Institutional and organizational development activities permeate the entire USAID program in Madagascar, because they are essential to meeting each of the Mission's Strategic Objectives. USAID counterparts are found in the public and private for-profit and non-profit sectors. Institutional and organizational capacity tends to be weak as a result of the legacy of socialism and centralized government, both limited resources and access to quality education, and Madagascar's isolation.

A number of generalized observations are possible, based on institutional and organizational development activities across the spectrum of USAID's program: 1) management capacity, in both the public and private sector tends to be weak, notably in the area of financial management capacity; 2) domestic financial resources are extremely limited; 3) even where financing and management capabilities are relatively strong, financial sustainability remains an issue; 4) at the community level, lack of trust or willingness to participate often renders organizational efforts more challenging; 5) advocacy on the part of the NGO sector is still the exception, more than the rule; and 6) the Government of Madagascar's moves towards devolution and decentralization underscore the needs for further institutional and organizational development. Examples of USAID's institutional and organizational development activities, and their successes and challenges are highlighted below:

The Savings Bank of Madagascar Provides Financial Services to Poor Households and Microentrepreneurs: Since late 1993, USAID/Madagascar has been assisting the Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM) to expand access to financial services for poor households and microentrepreneurs. During this seven-year period, the number of such clients increased by about 120% so that the institution now serves approximately 6.8% of the adult population of the country. With USAID's assistance, the CEM has evolved from being solely a Post Office-based operation into an independent network of twelve strategically located agencies. These modern agencies, which now account for 86% of the total of approximately \$29 million worth of savings deposits in local currency, continue to be complemented by 152 rural Post Office-based service points. The growing potential of the CEM and its progress in institutional development was recognized in 1998 when Western Union contracted with CEM to become its first provider of money transfer services in Madagascar. USAID's support for the CEM now focuses on helping to complete its partial privatization so that it can become a commercial source for an expanded range of microfinance services.

The National Institute of Statistics Disseminates Critical Economic, Social and Health Data to Decision-makers and Policy-Makers: In the late 1980s, USAID began assisting the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) to carry out Madagascar's 1993 nation-wide census. Subsequently, we worked closely with the Director of Demography and Social Statistics to conduct the 1997 Demographic and Health Survey and to disseminate this important information to decision-makers and planners. At the same time we assisted the Directorate of Household Surveys to devise instruments for sound analyses and for facilitating the use of these data by decision-makers and policy makers. Over the past three years, we have focussed our technical assistance in a joint effort between our Special Program Objective (Democracy and Economic

Growth) and our SO2 (Health, Population and Nutrition) to put in place the capacity in various INSTAT directorates to function on their own. This included an upgrade of information technology to avoid Y2K problems. Today INSTAT has exceptional competence in the collection, analysis and dissemination of reliable data in the economic, social and health sectors. Donors are now using INSTAT to collect data on vitamin A usage and impact, analyze the interrelationships of health, population and environment; evaluate social marketing of contraceptives and track poverty trends. INSTAT's enhanced capacity contributed critically to Madagascar's preparation of its Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP), a pre-condition for reaching the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) decision point and substantial debt relief. Thanks in large part to U.S. support over the years, Madagascar has a time-series of reliable poverty statistics and a cadre of world class Malagasy researchers who donors and the GOM acknowledge are capable of continuing this critical analytical work.

The National Park Service Protects Globally Unique Biodiversity: Over the last ten years, one of USAID's underlying strategies to conserve Madagascar's unique biodiversity has been the establishment of a full-fledged Malagasy National Park Service (ANGAP). Beginning as a nascent organization in 1990, ANGAP's responsibilities have evolved from a coordinator of Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDPs), in and around protected areas, to a fully functioning and decentralized park service, directly managing a national network of 47 National Parks and Reserves. The globally unique biodiversity of Madagascar is well represented within these protected areas which include some of the world's most spectacular National Parks.

ANGAP's progress has been dramatic, particularly over the last four years, as it has evolved from a coordinating to a management body. A National Park Management Law, approved in November 2000 by the GOM, will provide legal authority to ANGAP to manage the country's network of protected areas. ANGAP has been in the forefront of decentralizing responsibilities by directly implicating Inter-Regional Directors and Park Directors in all strategic and program decisions such as the elaboration of the National Parks System Management Plan. The result is a cohesive management strategy for the network which identifies critical biodiversity areas; prioritizes activities in existing parks and reserves; provides criteria for new areas to enter the system; and, outlines research, ecological monitoring, park development, community involvement, and ecotourism objectives. ANGAP is also addressing its long-term financial sustainability, developing a plan that addresses cost reduction and long-term revenue generation including re-examination of the entry fee structure and formal marketing and fundraising campaigns.

Working closely with ANGAP since its creation, USAID's technical and financial support has been a key factor in its steady, consistent progress in assuming broader management responsibility for the expanding National Park System. USAID has supported skill transfer in overall organizational development of ANGAP and the development and implementation of management plans for the priority National Parks. The result of this long-term commitment is a fully functioning Malagasy National Parks Service, managing an expanding network, with actual representation of 15 out of 16 ecosystems, and which is the core of conservation efforts for critical biodiversity ecosystems. This institution is a leader in significantly contributing to the conservation of Madagascar's globally unique biodiversity.

D. Implementation Progress for Madagascar's Activities Financed Under The Southern Africa Floods Supplemental Tranche I and II

Reporting Period November 1, 2000 – February 28, 2001

I. Executive Summary

Madagascar's Tranche II cyclone rehabilitation and mitigation activities are on track and in many cases exceeding implementation benchmarks, particularly in obligating funds and signing acquisition and assistance instruments. All such instruments were signed between 16 and 59 days ahead of schedule. Similarly, Tranche I activities are well underway and making great progress. For example, due to rapid irrigation system repair in the Moramanga area (Ambohimiarina), 170 farmers harvested their first rice since before the cyclones: 411 tons of paddy worth \$64,000. Average per hectare yields (3.43 tons) were double the national average. Also, Sur'Eau (a water purifying solution) is in such high demand that the recruitment of new wholesalers and new retailers has already surpassed the life-of-activity target by 106 percent and 49 percent, respectively.

II. Activity Progress

1. Farm-to-Market Road Repair and Rehabilitation of Manakara Port –\$5,350,000

Major Activities Planned: Rehabilitate a vital 93 kilometer (km) farm-to-market secondary road, and 140 kms of tertiary farm-to-market roads severely damaged in cyclone-affected areas of Finanarantsoa and Moramanga. Undertake minor repairs of the Manakara Port wharf and warehouses.

Implementation Benchmarks:	Planned Date	Actual Date
Funds available to USAID Mission	12/15/00	12/12/00
Strategic Objective Agreement amendment signed	01/15/01	12/20/00
IQC RAISE Task Order signed	02/15/01	01/16/01
Rehabilitation of roads started	03/15/01*	
Rehabilitation of Port started	03/30/01*	

* Implementation benchmarks will be slightly revised to reflect a more realistic activity timetable given this year's heavy rainy season which has delayed rehabilitation start-up activities. Drainage canals and landslides are being cleared at critical points along the Provincial Route 4 (RIP 4) to keep it open until the end of the rainy season. On the basis of the contractor's Annual Implementation Plan submission the Mission will propose revised implementation benchmark dates in the June 2001 quarterly report.

Detailed rehabilitation design for RIP 4, the port, and the 140 kilometers of tertiary road begin around February 01, April 01, and June 01, respectively. Actual rehabilitation work for the RIP

4, port, and 140 kilometers of tertiary roads is anticipated to begin on June 01, July 01, and August 01, respectively.

Description of Progress to Date: The Strategic Objective Agreement amendment was signed and the task order awarded 30 days ahead of the planned target. The Contractor is mobilized with the Chief of Party in country and technical staff hired. In late February 2001 a technical reconnaissance mission was conducted on the RIP 4. The contractor met with local officials and potential beneficiaries to establish Road User Associations.

Cumulative Expenditures to Date (February 28, 2001):

Tranche II

Total obligation - \$5,350,000

Total expenditures - \$47,940

2. Agriculture Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Short Cycle Crops – \$2,600,000

Major Activities Planned: Repair and strengthen agricultural infrastructure, including small dams, irrigation systems and terracing, purchase and distribute short-cycle crop seeds and repair 156 km of farm-to-market Commercial Agriculture Program (CAP) roads in flood-affected areas.

Implementation Benchmarks:	Planned Date	Actual Date
Funds available to USAID Mission	12/15/00	12/12/00
Strategic Objective Agreement	01/15/01	12/20/00
Amendment signed (\$1.3 million)		
Contract amendment signed	02/15/01	01/05/01
Additional short cycle crop	03/01/01	02/15/01
activities started		
Additional irrigation and dams repair	03/01/01	02/02/01
work started		

Description of Progress to Date: The second tranche was obligated and an existing contract amended 40 days ahead of schedule. With Tranche II funding the contractor leveraged a local government contribution of \$78,000, 25% of the total irrigation rehabilitation cost in the province of Tamatave.

Fianarantsoa: Four dams have been repaired servicing 960 hectares of irrigated land. 635 farmers are now guaranteed two rice harvests per year. With labor and construction material contributions, beneficiary farmer associations have initiated construction of six village granaries. Each granary will stock 10 metric tons of rice and stocks will be sold when prices are high. The resulting marketing revenues (estimated at \$6,500) will be used to finance other agricultural and natural resource conservation activities such as bee keeping and dry season agriculture. This exemplary activity has spurred other dynamic farmer associations to rehabilitate local structures for use as village granaries.

Approximately 18 metric tons of short- cycle seeds (corn, rice, and bean) have been distributed to farmers. Erosion control activities continue using vetiver grass, perennial trees, and contour ridges. Under the farm-to-market road component, an essential barge for transporting crops was repaired and is fully functioning. The construction of a road/causeway to temporarily replace a cyclone-damaged bridge was started on yet another critical tertiary road. With USAID contractor assistance, an existing Road User Association (RUA) is growing and selling vetiver grass (an increasingly popular soil erosion control plant) to raise additional road repair funding. This activity, along with other RUAs funding their own minor repairs, has attracted further financing from the region's Road Maintenance Fund, providing assistance for more expensive and/or complex road repair.

Moramanga: The repair of five small dams, dikes and irrigation systems has returned 870 hectares of land to productivity. To complement these repairs, five agriculture input supply centers were opened, benefiting around 2,023 farmers. Due to the rapid repair of irrigation systems in the Ambohimiarina area, 170 farmers harvested their first rice since before the cyclones: 411 tons of paddy worth more than \$64,000. The average yield these farmers achieved (3.43 tons/ha) was almost double the national average. Approximately 144 metric tons of short-cycle seeds (corn, rice, and bean) have been distributed to farmers. Committed farmers are undertaking irrigation system rehabilitation and will maintain these systems in years to come.

In one district, 15 communities have developed disaster preparedness plans to better prepare for response to future cyclones.

Cumulative Expenditures to Date (February 28, 2001):

Tranche I

Total obligation - \$1,300,000

Total expenditures - \$252,700

Tranche II

Total obligation - \$1,300,000

Total expenditures – \$13,000

3. FCE Rail Line Repair and Rehabilitation – \$4,700,000

Major Activities Planned: Reinforce the FCE rail line infrastructure including flood and landslide mitigation measures to withstand future cyclones. 163 kilometers of rail line will be repaired and rehabilitated to include: tunnels, bridges, other critical structures, retaining walls, culverts, and drainage canals.

<i>Implementation Benchmarks:</i>	Planned Date	Actual Date
Funds available to USAID Mission	12/15/00	12/12/00
Strategic Objective Agreement amendment signed	01/15/01	12/20/00
Engineering design and construction	03/28/01	01/31/01

supervision RASIE IQC Task	
Order signed	
Engineering design completed	05/31/01*
Construction contract awarded	07/15/01*

* The contractor will undertake a comprehensive analysis of FCE rehabilitation needs including tunnels, bridges, tracks, retaining walls, and viaducts. The analysis will clearly indicate the current state of the FCE and be used to leverage other donor support and investments during a June donor roundtable. Based on these analyses and consultations, the contractor will propose a revised timeframe for the implementation benchmarks. As with the Farm-to-Market Road Repair and Rehabilitation of Manakara Port Project, the Mission will propose definitive dates to the implementation benchmarks in the June 2001 quarterly report, based on the contractor's Annual Implementation Plan submission.

Description of Progress to Date: Funds were obligated under the Strategic Objective Agreement amendment and the task order signed 59 days ahead of the planned implementation benchmark. The contractor is setting up administrative systems, identifying sources of spare parts for rolling stock and rail replacement essential to rehabilitation efforts, hiring local staff, pre-qualifying local construction firms and developing preliminary implementation plans and budgets.

Cumulative Expenditures to Date (February 28, 2001):

Tranche II

Total obligation - \$4,700,000
Total expenditures - \$23,065

4. Improved Health Services Response in Cyclone-affected Areas – \$1,850,000

Major Activities Planned: Implement rapid and medium-term response mechanisms to help cyclone-stricken communities address illnesses such as cholera, dysentery, and malaria that have been exacerbated by the cyclones. Organize local and regional outreach teams to provide medical assistance in cyclone-affected areas. Focus on prevention and early treatment of cholera, dysentery, and malaria and provide community mobilization activities and educational campaigns on the correct use of sodium hypochlorite solution (Sur'Eau) for clean water and diarrheal disease control.

Implementation Benchmarks:	Planned Date	Actual Date
Tranche I		
Outreach teams organized	09/15/00	10/27/00
Community education programs initiated	10/15/00	11/11/00
Tranche II		
Funds available to USAID Mission	12/15/00	12/12/00
Strategic Objective Agreement amendment signed (\$1.350 million)	01/15/01	12/20/00

Institutional contract amendment signed (\$1 million)	02/15/01	12/29/00
Grant amendment signed (\$350,000)	02/15/01	01/10/01
Distribution of essential supplies and drugs initiated	03/15/01	02/21/01

Description of Progress to Date: Tranche II funds were obligated under Strategic Objective Agreement amendment and an existing contract and a grant were both signed 48 and 35 days ahead of scheduled, respectively.

Health Services: Outreach teams, which include 350 community animators, have been trained in community health education techniques on: the prevention of diarrheal disease including cholera; prevention and treatment of malaria; management of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI); and the promotion of full vaccination coverage. Information, Education, Communication (IEC) materials have been distributed to 350 community animators and 20 health centers, serving as teaching aids in awareness prevention campaigns. 20 health centers are now equipped with essential medical supplies and basic drugs. Of those health centers, 14 have cholera treatment provisions and are now serving as Cholera Treatment Centers; Sur'Eau is being used at all designated Cholera Treatment Centers. An "alert and response" system has been established for cholera case control that include frequent follow-up visits to the patient's household to help prevent further outbreaks within the community.

The Contractor is collaborating closely with the National Disaster Relief Council centrally and locally to develop IEC materials concerning disaster/cyclone preparedness. Disaster alert systems have been developed and implemented in six disaster-prone sites and include the installation of radios to enhance communication and cyclone flags to warn communities of approaching disasters.

Data were collected during this reporting period on malaria resistance prevalence in the cyclone-affected areas, and the results of this study will be available in the next quarterly report. In addition, a knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) survey is underway and a questionnaire concerning disaster-related health issues was developed.

Cumulative Expenditures to Date (February 28, 2001):

Tranche I

Total obligation - \$500,000

Total expenditures - \$208,256

Tranche II

Total obligation - \$1,000,000

Total expenditures - \$19,440

Sur'Eau Community Mobilization and Education: The start-up of this activity has advanced more rapidly than anticipated due to the Grantee's experience and the district's motivation. A baseline survey of 330 households was conducted in the district of Mahanoro, which included

socio-economic, demographic data, and knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) information. Of those households, 75 were included in a water quality baseline survey which included all water sources used in the district.

A community mobilization “core group” was established that will assume coordination for all activities under this project for that district. Prior to the official launch of the project on February 23, 2001, 33 “core group” members were trained on IEC topics such as links among health, diarrhea, and hygiene and educational campaigns and community mobilization approaches (message design and delivery). 150 community based sales agents were also trained on sales techniques of Sur'Eau and its the correct use.

Cumulative Expenditures to Date (February 28, 2001):

Tranche II

Total obligation - \$350,000

Total expenditures - \$8,884

5. Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation – National Disaster Council Strengthening – \$1,000,000

Major Activities Planned: Capitalize on the Government’s and UNDP’s continuing efforts to strengthen the National Disaster Relief Council’s capacity. Reinforce district levels skill to improve preparation for, mitigation of, and effective response to disasters within disaster-prone provinces.

<i>Implementation Benchmarks:</i>	<i>Planned Date</i>	<i>Actual Date</i>
Funds available to USAID Mission	12/15/00	12/12/00
Strategic Objective Agreement amendment signed	01/15/01	12/20/00
PIO grant signed	02/28/01	02/13/01

Description of Progress to Date: Resources were obligated under a Strategic Objective Agreement amendment and subsequently a Public International Organization grant was negotiated and signed with UNDP. UNDP is currently in the process of hiring a Program Manager and support staff and procurement of office equipment has been initiated. Full collaboration between UNDP and the GOM’s National Disaster Relief Council is underway.

Cumulative Expenditures to Date (February 28, 2001):

Tranche II

Total obligation – \$1,000,000

Total expenditures - \$36,594

6. Cyclone Corridor Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation through Improved Water and Sanitation - \$1,200,000

Major Activities Planned: Expand the distribution of Sur'Eau (safe water), an inexpensive sodium hypochlorite water purification solution, in cyclone-affected areas to mitigate the spread of cholera and control dysentery epidemics.

<i>Implementation Benchmarks:</i>	Planned Date	Actual Date
Expanded production sodium hypochlorite facility completed	12/00	12/00

Description of Progress to Date: The production facility for Sur'Eau has been expanded, resulting in a monthly production "capacity" of 249,600 bottles. This is only 2,400 bottles away from the end of the project's target (EOP), 252,000 bottles per month. Currently, negotiations are taking place with a local manufacturer to transfer, and thus privatize, the production of Sur'Eau; an agreement should be reached this year. Once an agreement is reached, the grantee will work closely with the manufacturer to ensure the product's quality and will continue to distribute and promote Sur'Eau. To reach remote areas within the country, a Mobile Video Unit has been designed to promote Sur'Eau and its importance against cholera and other diarrheal diseases. It will begin touring this month, March 2001. Population Services International continues to air TV spots in Tana and radio spots throughout the country. Prior to the onset of this year's rainy season 105,000 bottles of Sur'Eau were pre-positioned in isolated communities.

From November 1, 2000, to February 28, 2001, 193,790 bottles of Sur'Eau have been sold and 171 new wholesalers and 3,951 new Retailers have been recruited. Sur'Eau is in such high demand that the recruitment of new wholesalers and new retailers has already exceeded the EOP target, see figures below.

	<u>EOP</u>	<u>Cumulative to date</u>
Wholesalers:	155	311
Retailers:	4,000	5,962

Cumulative Expenditures to Date (February 2001):

Tranche I

Total obligation – \$1,200,000

Total expenditures - \$198,896

Annex 5: Updated Results Framework

Part A. Results Framework. Provide a listing of the Operating Unit's Current Results Framework

SO 1: Improved Environment for Private Initiative

IR 1.1: Improved Legal, Financial and Policy Conditions for Trade and Investment

IR 1.2: More Informed Public Participation in Economic and Legal Issues

SO 2: Smaller Healthier Families

IR 2.1: Increased Use of Services and Healthy Behaviors

IR 2.2: Increased Community Participation leading to Improved Health and Food Security

IR 2.3: Increased Access to Quality Health Services

IR 2.4: Increased Capacity to Plan and Manage Programs

IR 2.5: Improved Policies, Program Advocacy, and Decision-Making

SO 3: Biologically-Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones

IR 3.1: Improved Management of Critical Biodiversity Habitats

IR 3.2: Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Broader Landscapes

IR 3.3: Sustainable Financing Mechanisms Mobilized

IR 3.4: Development and Application of Environmental Policies, Legislation, and Procedures

IR 3.5: Productive Infrastructure and Systems Rehabilitated

Part B. New Indicator Reporting. Provide a report of indicators from the Operating Unit's Performance Monitoring Plan that the Operating unit proposes to report on in next year's R4 submission which are different from the indicators currently being reported.

****This applies to on-going strategies only.** Indicators that will be used next year as part of a newly approved strategy need not be listed here.

Not Applicable.

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

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[illegible]

			INSERT ADDITIONAL IRs INDICATORS AS NEEDED			
Instructions						
Using the definitions of institutional and organizational development stated on the Definitions tab on this Excel workbook, OUs are required to: verify that the IRs and indicators identified for their programs fall within the definition of institutional and/or organizational development provided, correct the list as necessary to add or delete IRs and indicators that match the definition, and identify the recipients of institutional and organizational development support as public sector, private for-profit, private non-profit, marking all that apply in each case. Correct the IR list as necessary to add IRs that match the definition or to delete IRs that do not or that are no longer part of your results framework.						
Verification						
Codes: Y - IR falls within the definition N - IR does not fall with the defintion X - This IR has been changed, modified, or dropped.						
Public sector, private for profit, and private non-profit						
Codes: Y - Yes N - No						